THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 37. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1866.

OLYPHANT & Co.
13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
31de 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq, (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co)

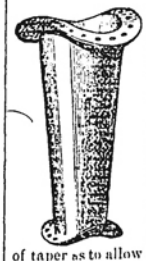
AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.
MANCHESTER.
30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

Jurors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.
SILVER MEDAL
AWARDED FOR
Plain and Fancy Biscuits.

We inform our friends of the above AWARD, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the FOURTH EXHIBITION in which we have shewn our Biscuits, having been Exhibitors at the previous EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855, and at those held in LONDON IN 1851 AND 1862; at all of which WE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD given for Biscuits to any English House.

15jan-68 1011 October 19th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)
Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates

No more Cod Liver Oil.
Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.
DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)
Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,
Instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness
Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COMFORMABLY with Clause X. of the Shanghai Land Regulations of 1854, a Public Meeting of Land Renters, called at the request of the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council, will be held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on 10th prox., at 2 P.M.

BUSINESS.

1.—To authorise the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council of Shanghai to collect a tax or rate on the assessed value of land situated within the Municipal limits for the remainder of the current Municipal year, and,

2.—To consider and decide upon any matter or matters of a Municipal nature which may be brought before the Meeting.

C. A. WINCHESTER,
H. B M.'s Consul.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,
U. S. V.-Consul General.

28de 1525 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

tf 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Insurance Companies, that it has been resolved to discontinue the Practise which has been in force during the past two years of allowing 15 per cent discount on Premia of Insurance, and that, on and after the 1st January 1868, they will allow only 10 per cent, as was the custom formerly.

Shanghai, 24th Dec, 1867.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents for the Canton & other Insurance Offices.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, &c, &c.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary North-China Insurance Company

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries Yangtze Insurance Association and Agents Pacific Insurance Company.

n tf 1551

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, 4th January, will be published No. 1, of a new VOLUME of the—

"Supreme Court & Consular Gazette,"

a general weekly newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTION, Tls. 12 per Annum, payable in Advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Tls. 1 per 10 lines first insertion, repetitions 50 cents per 10 lines.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing back Nos. to complete Vols., 1 and 2 should apply early, as some are nearly out of print.

23, *Kiangse Road,*

14ja 1444 Shanghai, 14th Dec., 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Peking, on the 4th December, the wife of the Rev. J. S. BURDON, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 27th instant, JOHN BUTLER KELLY, Assistant Municipal Council.

LATEST DATES

England..*(tel.)*..	Nov. 22	Hankow,.....	Dec. 27
Hongkong,.....	Dec. 24	Nagasaki,.....	„ 25
Tientsin,.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	Nov. 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Sept. 11	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 4	Oct. 25th,	

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS is the last day of 1867. We are taking up our pen to write the last leader of some three hundred, that have been duly presented to our readers during the past twelve months. Without effecting any sentimentality, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the thoughts appropriate to the closing year are serious. We feel that we are shaking hands with an old and tried friend, and are about to make the acquaintance of a companion of whom we know nothing. We are like subjects at the critical moment when there is a change in the occupant of the Throne, and we linger over the words "the king is dead" without spirits to shout very lustily "long live the king." Yet the change is inevitable; we must acknowledge the new master; we must write 1868, instead of 1867 in our paper, and close the old diary and open the new one.

It is well then to do so with a good grace, copying the example of Father Time himself:

"For Time is like a fashionable Host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand
And with his arms outstretched, as he would fly
Grasp in the comer; Welcome ever smiles,
And Farewell goes out sighing."

The retrospect of the year now so near its end will, in due course, be supplied to our readers in the proper place. They will be able, from the compilation which we hope to present to them, to revive the recollection of those public events which have illustrated 1867. The peculiar position we occupy in China precludes us from taking a general or lively interest in the fluctuations of European politics, so of course the summary we shall present will relate to China and Japan. The prevailing impression on the minds of those who read this record will, we trust, be favourable. The year began very badly but has improved. It came in like a lion and has gone like a lamb.

When recalling the chief incidents in the past months, from a social or domestic stand point, we, of course, have various experiences. The months that stand out in dark relief to one man, are all alive with cheerful remembrances to another. Troubles of "mind, body, or estate" disfigure the year for one neighbour; unexpected prosperity and the bright light of household happiness illustrate the past for another. The mails that are remembered by one man with a shudder, as the messengers of disaster, are associated by another with the pleasantest recollections. Thus, while some men linger over the memories of the fast closing year with peculiar satisfaction, others are heartily glad to shut to the page, to wring the hand of Old Time, and bid him show 1867 out for ever.

The Shanghai Resident who looks forward to many years in China, or amidst Chinapeople, looks over the past twelve months and lingers sadly over the days that have taken away old and valued friends. Some of them have been removed from our midst. Others have died in the old country and, when we go home, their warm welcome will not greet us. These things are saddening, and they are common to all of us. The losses of the Commercial World seem less distressing when we contrast them with these losses. The gains of the Commercial World seem less satisfactory when we think that those who would have rejoiced most heartily with us are passed away. Of course, according to ancient custom, many will meet to night at cheerful tables and talk over old days and compare notes about past gatherings, and with hearty words and toasts and merriment see the OLD YEAR OUT! We cordially sympathise with the feelings that prompt such meetings. They are pleasant landmarks on a journey which is often dull and unjoyous. We are knit in closer bands of friendship by the renewal of old times, and the revival of Home memories. May they cement yet firmer the friendships that have been tested and tried by stormy years now over! For ourselves we close our labours as journalists for one eventful year, and brace ourselves for the labours of the pen in the coming twelve months. The satisfaction of the chronicler of events is so much increased by a general tone of prosperity, that even on grounds of mere selfishness, we are anxious that 1868 may be a good year for China.

Summary of News.

The past week has been devoted to Christmas festivity, so we have little news to record. The various masonic bodies, only, have been busy—in electing and installing officers of the ensuing year. A list of office-bearers will be found elsewhere. The weather has been seasonable, according to our usual notion of Christmas weather; that is to say snow has fallen on two days, the 28th and 29th. The holiday following Christmas day was availed of by Paper Hunters, both foot and pony, to run for prizes — that in the former was won by Gundry; the latter by Bidwell, on the well known pony *Lottery*. A yacht race came off on the same day, between the *Eureka* and *Fearless*, the winner to have both boats; the loser however, to have the option of redeeming his boat by paying Tls. 1,000. The race was for the usual distance, from the Harbour Master's Hulk round the Red Buoy at Woosung, and back. The boats started at 8.5 A.M., and at 12.2 the *Eureka* passed the Harbour Master's Hulk, a winner, beating her opponent by about 10 minutes.

Meetings of both Companies of the Fire Brigade were held last evening, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year; and resulted in the election of Mr. Hayes as Chief Engineer, Mr. Groom as second Engineer, and in a tie between Messrs. Lewis & Tucker for second Engineer.

We are glad to say that a scheme has been organized for the relief of Chinese poor, who suffer terribly from cold and exposure during the winter. There are, here or elsewhere, two classes of beggars—the lusty, idle vagabond, and the sickly, deformed unfortunate, who is incapable of work. The former deserves bamboozing rather than relief; the latter as urgently needs food and shelter, which we are glad to say measures have been taken to provide.

Some months ago, a great agitation was got up, about the thefts of wood from bridges on the Woosung road, and the Taotai was induced to contribute largely towards their repair, and to threaten the villagers with every sort of punishment short of annihilation, if the injury were repeated. We regret to hear that all this has been of no avail, and that the large bridge, near Woosung, has been again partially destroyed—so much so as to be unsafe for traffic. We do not attribute these depredations to the villagers, so much as to the scores of beggars who congregate at night in some of the villages, and spread by day over the country. They are much more likely to steal the wood than the peasants, who know they will be squeezed to make good the loss.

The barques *Alcyone*, and *Lady Love* came into collision on the 27th instant, as they were coming up the river on the flood tide. The former lost jib-boom, foreyard, and fore-top-gallant-mast, and left one of her bower anchors in the side of the *Lady Love*, which had to be beached to keep her from sinking.

Complaint has been made to us of the late delivery of letters brought by the Ningpo steamers. A correspondent writes that his compradore always gets his Chinese letters an hour or two hours before the Local Post Office delivers the English ones; It is hardly consistent with our exalted notions of superior civilisation that the Chinese should beat us in postal arrangements. But we are begining to find out that, the Chinese are more enlightened than we gave their credit for being, in this as well as in many other respects.

It may interest our readers to know that the earthquake, of which the shock was felt here about 10 A.M. on the 17th instant, was also noticed at KIUKIANG, at 9.30 A.M. Three oscillations were distinctly felt in the settlement, which is built on a sand bank. They do not, however, seem to have been noticed on the firmer ground, at some distance inland. H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Hughes, was attacked in the city here, a few days ago, under the following circumstances. On returning from the Rifle Match, one of the competitors seems to have shot a dog. He was probably, writes our correspondent, "a stranger and not habituated, as residents here are, to have furious looking dogs rushing out at them from every doorway. Your Shanghai dogs are lambs compared to the wolfish animals we are blessed with here. Be this as it may, as our Consul who was taking an evening walk, passed near the spot, an angry mob assembled, exhibited the dead dog, and hustled him and Mrs. Hughes. One man, supposed to be a brave, actually collared and shook Mr. Hughes, while a brickbat was thrown at his wife. He at length pacified them by promising to try and find out the wrong doer. The men followed him to the Consulate, but left with this promise. And here is an end of the matter! It is even reported that Mr. Hughes has laid no official complaint before the Taotai, and intends to let the matter drop. M. Dabry's action under somewhat similar provocation may have been injudiciously violent; but I prefer even it to complete oversight." We cannot but think our correspondent must be misinformed. It is so clearly the duty of H. B. M.'s Consul to demand redress for violence of this kind, offered to any British subject, that we cannot think he intends to ignore the insult offered him. A vigorous remonstrance should have been at once addressed to the Taotai, and condign punishment of the ringleaders insisted on. The case is even worse than M. Dabry's, inasmuch as the actual offenders were attacked on that occasion. Here, the attack was evidently on the supposed Consul of the culprit. Our correspondent adds.—"It is hardly safe to go about here, without arms, after dark."

The FOOCHOW Races came off on the 19th and 20th instant. Our correspondent simply says that the events were well contested; but gives us no detailed report.

We chronicle, elsewhere, the victory of HONGKONG in the Rifle match v. Shanghai, by 59 points. A swimming match is to come off there shortly, and the *Daily Press* mentions the capture of a shark 14 feet in length, to encourage the competitors. The international (!) boat race between English and Scotch crews came off on the 18th instant, and was won by the latter, by a length and a half. We subjoin an account of it, from the *Daily Press*.

A good start was obtained, and almost from the first stroke the Scotch took the lead, which was gradually and steadily increased to the winning post. The English put on several good spurts and picked up some of their lost ground, but it was no sooner regained than the Scotch were again gradually taking it from them. Within a few hundred yards of the stake boat the Scotch were pulling a very powerful stoke, and the *Ariel* seemed fairly to be leaping through the water, and in this distance their lead was increased from barely a length to fully a length and a half, and by this they came in the victors. The *Ariel* had the Tarliton plaid flying forward, and the *Elfin* the P. and O. colours. A large number of spectators lined the Praya in the vicinity of the winning boat, but they conducted themselves in a most orderly and peaceable manner, and restrained even a cheer for the winners when they rounded the stake boat.

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Editorial Selections.

MANCHURIA.

The "Notes on Southern Manchuria," which we publish elsewhere, will be read with great interest, not only in China but in Europe. The information they convey is entirely new to a vast majority of readers. To some few, who have made excursions into the interior from Newchwang, Mr. Williamson's descriptions may be familiar. And some others may have derived a skeleton impression of the country from perusing the old Jesuit authors, to whom the World was long indebted for all it knew of China or Chinese. But both these classes together form a very small minority. Mr. Williamson describes a country—to most people—unknown; and his description will upset many preconceived notions regarding it. The name of Tartary has been generally associated in our minds with ideas of vast steppes, nomad hordes, and the desert of Kobi. And this general impression has included the whole vast territory stretching from the Great Wall to Siberia, and from Turkistan to the Sea. How mistaken it has been, in regard at least to Manchuria, the paper to which we allude will show. This, at least, "instead of the barren, bleak, lawless territory supposed," does indeed seem a country of interest and promise.

It is curious to note, at the outset, the similar complaints made, of the impassability of the plain country in wet weather, by Mr. Williamson, and by Père Verbiest writing two hundred years earlier. "One day's rain," says the former, "will often make the roads utterly impassable for carts; and the wight caught in such a misfortune has a sad time of it; his cart floundering out of one black pool into another, now in the road, then in the field, plunging and splashing away at the rate of one mile an hour; men, beasts and cart covered with mud." "I cannot express the fatigues of this journey," writes Père Verbiest, "the roads being spoiled and rendered almost impracticable by the waters. In some places we met with deep pools and sloughs, and had the greatest difficulty to get out of them. Horses, camels, and other beasts that carried the baggage could not move forward, but remained sticking in the mud, or died from faintness on the road." It is even related that a member of the Tang dynasty had a causeway constructed for twenty leagues, to enable his army to march through his district against Corea. But though the physical peculiarities of the country be as noticable now as in the days of Kang-hi, its general aspect is widely different. The Manchu conquest of China was then a recent affair; and Père Verbiest relates that the Tartar Chief, after impressing his subjects as soldiers, had destroyed their towns and villages, in order to deprive them of all hope of return, and thus render success imperative. "All the cities and towns which I saw in Liau-tong," he says, "which are pretty numerous, lie in ruins, everywhere appearing nothing but heaps of stones, bricks, and old rubbish. There remains not the least mark of the numerous towns and villages that stood before the war. All the country was like a wilderness." A long peace, however, has remedied all this; and Mr. Williamson describes flourishing cities, numerous hamlets, and general cultivation. The weakness of Government, instead of its rigour, is now the drawback. Far from being strong enough to impress the inhabitants generally into its army, it has not strength to protect them against the depredation of pirates, who levy black mail at will, unresisted. The resources of the country, both mineral and vegetable, seem boundless. Cotton, indigo, rice millet, wheat, silk, are all produced in abundance, and iron, gold, silver, and coal are to be found below the surface. There is only one thing needed, to develope these sources of wealth, in Manchuria as well as in other parts of China—communications. When the apprehension of Government on the score of extended foreign intercourse with the interior; the popular dread of interference with the Feng-shui; and, above all, the opposition of local Mandarins shall have been overcome, sufficiently to permit the construction of the railway which Mr. Williamson shadows forth, Manchuria bids fair to take high rank in commercial importance.

CHINA AND NEPAUL.

If Indian report speak true, the prowess of Chinese arms is likely to be tried in a more serious struggle than that against the Nienfei. Nepaul is said to contemplate another of those aggressive inroads on Thibet, which Thibet herself is powerless to repel; but which have been, more than once, defeated by the Tartar soldiers of her suzerain. The visit of a Nepaulese ambassador to Peking, was announced some months ago, and his object was said to be the negociation of a commercial treaty with this country. Geographical peculiarities may justify us in suspending belief on this point, and in thinking that one of the chronic difficulties which the Indian press records, between Khatmandu and L'hassa, was the more probable motive. However this may be, we now learn from Calcutta that the Nepaulese ambassador was discourteously received, that an audience with the Emperor was refused him, and that he returned in high dudgeon to his master; that Sir Jung Bahadoor who, in virtue of his sovereign's imbecility, is the real ruler Nepaul, is furious at the slight, and has begun preparations for war, which will of course take the form of an attack on the neighbouring province of Thibet.

In order to understand the position, it is necessary to go back seventy years, to a time when the successors of Kanghi could still boast a more than nominal power. The Nepaulese, about this time, made an incursion into Thibet, which they overran to the capital; but from which they were eventually expelled by an overwhelming army of Chinese who, in turn, pursued them to their fastnesses and exacted an acknowledgement of vassalage, in the shape of an annual tribute, as a condition of peace. Nepaul, however, is too distant, and too impracticable a country to be easily retained in subjection; so when her chiefs recovered courage to throw off this allegiance, no attempt was made to re-assert it. If the meagre information we possess regarding Central Asiatic politics be correct, she has now been long independent. It is easy to conceive, however, that the tradition of past subjection is still preserved at Peking; and that the claim of a Nepaulese ambassador to treat on behalf of his master as an independent sovereign, sadly outraged the Peking Cabinet, who would claim to assert the old feudal supremacy. Here, probably, was the element of discord from which sprung the quarrel, which, if report speaks true, is to eventuate in a struggle the Chinese can ill afford to engage in. The pastoral inhabitants of Thibet can oppose little resistance to the hardy mountaineers of Nepaul, if even they care to support their Chinese masters; and China herself has enough on her hands at home, without the distraction of foreign war. On the question which side the Thibetans may espouse, the result of a war—if war ensue—will no doubt mainly depend. Jung Bahadoor may not be able to conquer a hostile country; but the Chinese could ill cope with his brave and disciplined troops, if the Thibetans choose to take the opportunity of striking for independence, or—what would be the more probable result—exchanging masters. It has been a persistent object of Sir Jung Bahadoor, to create a military force so armed and disciplined as to raise Nepaul incontestably above her neighbours; and there can be little doubt that, if British interests did not oppose the formation of a powerful Himalayan kingdom, he would, ere now, have subjugated Sikhim and Bhootan. Towards Thibet, however, he is free to turn his attention. The extension of his power in this direction may make him a more haughty, but scarcely a more troublesome neighbour.

It is possible that, as in many similar cases, the wrath of the Nepaulese Court may evaporate; and that the troops now said to be concentrating on the Thibetan frontier may never descend on the plains which they threaten. But if a shock do occur, China will find herself hard pressed, in her great dependency, by her hardy assailant. The regions in question are so isolated that we shall, probably, get only fragmentary scraps of intelligence regarding the progress of the dispute, which it will be hard to connect. From Peking, we shall hear little or nothing. Our best hope lies in the astuteness of our Resident at Khatmandu, who may be able to glean, privately, enough information to contradict or verify Sir Jung's official communications.

CHINESE POOR.

A great many letters have been called forth by an appeal lately made to the foreign community, to assist in providing a refuge for the houseless Chinese poor, who are so frequently to be met in the streets of the settlement. It was to be expected that the proposal would excite some discussion. It must, for example, be strangely opposed to the views of men who write to newspapers recommending that the police should be ordered to drive all such pitiable objects from the settlement, in order that they may not disgust the refined susceptibility of foreign passers-by. That hackneyed excuse, too, for inaction in such cases—"Charity begins at home" has been quoted as a reason why Chinese beggars should be allowed to die in our streets of cold. We should provide for the wants of distressed foreigners first, it is argued. When they are all satisfied, it will be time enough to think about the Chinese. In the meantime these can, of course, go on dying of cold and hunger, as usual. Logicians of the first class are, of course, unanswerable. A man whose notion of remedying distress consists in shutting it out of sight, is impervious to compassion, insensible to the call of charity. Of those who take the patriotic ground, we should like ask, whether they have attempted to fathom the amount of deserving poverty existing among distressed foreigners; and whether it be not practicable to help both. We have often noticed that men who act on the principle of charity beginning at home, are they with whom it never begins at all. Possibly the "home" claim does not present itself to them in the shape of a subscription list, at the moment they are enunciating their favourite aphorism; and the words do not carry sufficient conviction, to impel them to search for deserving objects of charity; they simply serve as an excuse for refusing the claim made. Our own impression is, that there are very few deserving objects of distress amongst the foreign population. There is poverty, no doubt, but it is poverty which seeks solace in rum. Three out of five foreign applicants for relief, bring with them an atmosphere of alcohol which does not excite feelings of commiseration. The applicant may have no money in his pocket, but the conviction forces itself on you that, if you give him any, it will go into the till of his favourite grog-shop. We desire not to be misunderstood in these remarks. We are not arguing against the necessity of relieving foreign poor. On the contrary, we hold this to be a paramount duty. But we do not think the number of deserving poor is by any means so great, that it need exhaust the charity of the settlement. We are very strongly persuaded, on the contrary, that a larger sum is given away than is needed to meet the actual wants of distressed foreigners; the same man draws relief from the Fund, and appeals successfully to private charity besides. If individual applications were systematically refused, and the dollars which are now given in this manner were sent to the Fund, a vast deal more genuine relief would be afforded, and a great deal less money misapplied. Indeed, pecuniary relief is not, in most cases, the fittest for distressed foreigners. If it were possible to organise an institution on the workhouse principle, where food and lodging might be given in really deserving cases, charity would be much more effective; and security would be held that money was expended usefully, instead of in liquor. To turn, now, to the subject which suggested these remarks—the relief of Chinese poor. This system is precisely that which it is proposed to adopt. A number of unoccupied houses have been taken, in which the poor wretches who are seen crawling about our streets in every stage of disease and destitution, and who may too frequently be found dead on a cold winter's morning, will be given a night's shelter, a meal if possible, or at any rate a basin of warm *kanjee*. Will it be argued that there is not sufficient charity in the settlement to contribute towards this object, as well as towards the relief of our own distressed countrymen? The dollar which is commonly given in reply to an appeal from one of the latter, would keep a Chinaman a fortnight. And we do not think that these appeals are so numerous that we cannot afford to relieve both. Although the days of rapid fortune-making may have gone by, a large majority of residents now make incomes larger, not only in amount, but in proportion to their expenses, than they ever did or could do at home; and we think it behoves us to contribute something out of this abundance, to relieve the poor of the land in which it is earned. We are confident, moreover, that, in expressing this truism, we express the feeling of a large majority of the community. We have written, therefore, with a double object; partly to bring the scheme in question more prominently to notice; and partly, also, with a view to refute the narrow objections that have been urged against it. Those who wish to confine their charity within a purely patriotic limit, have an opportunity of acting on their principles by contributing to the Distressed Foreigners' Relief Fund. But it does not lie in their mouths to object to the institution of a similar Fund, for the relief of natives. They need be under no apprehension that the latter will interfere with the former. Our own countrymen will always command our first sympathy; and the same charitable feeling which can relieve native distress, will not be deaf to an appeal for help from a starving foreigner.

CHRISTMAS.

We have, once more, to congratulate ourselves upon having attained Christmas in safety. It comes to us of course, out here, stripped of many of the pleasant adjuncts that distinguish the merry old festival at home. But it is in vain to attempt to affect a wish to restore the heavy-headed revelry of the middle ages. Mummery would be voted a bore, and unfit to hold a candle to our A. D. C.; sack and hippocrass were unquestionably inferior to the rich wines of Tod Heatley and Dagleré, and the big, sputtering, crackling Yule Log diffused a less kindly glow than the fires of modern grates. There is much that is conventional, too, in the Christmas raptures of the present day. The Illustrated Papers are doubtless, at the time we write, exhibiting gigantic cartoons of a bearded old Silenus warming his hands over a Snapdragon bowl, and empurpling his nose by draughts from an enormous flagon. The writers in cheap periodicals burst out with poetry and puzzles, legendary lore and domestic romance, all tending to celebrate Christmas jollity, and to enkindle Christmas benevolence; but this is felt to be done *to order*, and has not a very genuine flavour of fun in it. The season is, to many, fraught with painful

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rather than pleasant associations. The memory of old friends long passed away, and old reunions that are now impossible in this world, dash with a tinge of melancholy the cheerfulness of the most thoughtless holiday keeper; and so perhaps, our feelings are best described by the beautiful words of George Eliot, which can never be quoted too often or admired too much. "The kindness of Christmas fell but hardly on the homeless—fell but hardly on the homes where the hearth was not very warm, and where the food had little fragrance; where the human faces had no sunshine in them, but rather the leaden blank-eyed gaze of unexpectant want. But the fine old season meant well; and if he has not learned the secret how to bless men impartially, it is because his Father Time, with ever unrelenting purpose, still hides that secret in his own mighty, slow beating heart."

Putting aside graver thoughts, our Christmas surroundings are many of them pleasant. We have the "frosty but kindly" climate of home, and this is a pleasant reminder of the distant Fatherland. It must be very uncomfortable to keep Christmas as the colonists of Tasmania do, amidst the sights and sounds and gentle airs of the warmest summer. Our tables are filled with viands cooked in English fashion, and our Nagasaki beef and Shanghai mutton rival in flavour the beeves and Southdowns of Britain. It is true that, sometimes, the Plum puddings resemble a thick soup, and at others assimilate to a cannon ball, but a culinary failure only enables the anecdotist to produce his appropriate story, and often creates more enjoyment than a success.

In Shanghai, we have a good deal of freedom, perhaps more practical social liberty than we can find at home. So that men may here pass their Christmases as they like. Some enjoy the heavy dinner and the yet heavier tiffin that succeeds it; some regard such festivity as inseparably connected with indigestion and headache, and fly away, directly their mail is finished, to the Lake or to the creeks. Healthy tramps, over moor and hill with dog and gun, are, in the judgment of many men, preferable to the high feeding and boisterous joviality of a Christmas in the Settlement. On all such matters, we say "*de gustibus*"; a man has an unquestionable right to spend his Christmas where and how he pleases, provided always that he does not follow the objectionable example of Mr. Gabriel Grubb in "Pickwick," who was deservedly punished for employing the merry season in unnecessary grave-digging. But wherever we go and whatever we do, it is wise and well to act in accordance with the genial spirit of the season, to make up old feuds if we have any, and to exercise such charity as may come within our means. There are not, in Shanghai, such glaring contrasts between full-fed wealth and shivering starvation, as we see in the streets of any great home city; but there are, we all know, many cases of real suffering which we shall never regret relieving. Opportunities are afforded for sending our alms in various directions, and whichever group of sufferers we assist, we shall be assured that we are doing good, and acting in harmony with the heavenly message of the first Christmas time.

REVIEW.*

The work which it became our duty to notice, a few months ago, on the appearance of its first portion, has now become advanced to a second stage, the dictionary-maker's labours having brought him as far as the letter H. In our former review, a mild remonstrance was addressed to Mr. Lobscheid, whom we would fain have cautioned against the continuance, on its original footing, of a task for which every page of his work displays the inadequate qualifications of its author; but the appearance of Part Second of his dictionary shews that friendly counsels have been disregarded, and renews the challenge to criticism which was afforded by the first instalment. By this time, Chinese scholars are tolerably well agreed as to the terms that should govern the design of a dictionary for this difficult language; foremost among which stands the necessity of rigorous subdivision of styles and classification of the several branches into which the language ramifies. To illustrate this proposition, it is only necessary to refer to the entire diversity which exists between the style of the ancient canonical writings and that of the modern historians or publicists in general, whilst the epistolary or documental style constitutes again an entirely different body of language. Whilst we thus discover no less than three well-defined classes, into which the written language distributes itself (without taking into account the vast array of technical or scientific terms forming a fourth important section,) the spoken language, with its diversity of shades and fundamental distinctions of dialect, adds its enormous volume to the bulk already requiring consideration. To produce a dictionary satisfying the requirements of students in all these various branches, enabling the readers of Confucius to find equivalents for an abstract ethical idea, or the housekeeper in Hongkong to bandy chaff with a market-coolie or a boatman, is a task that might give pause to the largest possible assembly of sinologues; but which, nevertheless, has been undertaken with unhappy assurance by the author of the work before us. He appears to have mistaken the familiarity with the spoken idiom of Canton, for which no one will deny him credit, for a knowledge of the Chinese language in the most unrestricted sense; and in the presumption entailed by this conviction, has aimed not only at a complete vocabulary of all the various styles of the written language, but also at combining with these *data* the idioms of two distinct branches of the colloquial tongue. To readers of our former Review, it will not be necessary to point out how signally this attempt has failed; but we propose continuing our former examination, with respect to the renderings supplied by Mr. Lobscheid to his readers, for the purpose of justifying the condemnatory remarks we have now felt constrained to pass upon the second portion of the Dictionary.

In the same way as in the first Part, we find the author's most striking characteristic to be an utter lack of what may be called the etymological instinct—the translator's tact, which leads him to give such renderings as will convey an exact or, at least, an approximate idea of the original meaning of the word or phrase to be explained. This skill in definition is undeniably the first requisite of a lexicographer in any language, but most of all is it indispensable where the attempt is made to translate, into intelligible Chinese, the abstract ideas or technical terms of a European language. Yet, on applying this test to Mr. Lobscheid's production, the result is shewn in the collapse of the entire fabric into a mere verbal puddle, amid which the translator's ideas are barely distinguished as they flounder hopelessly in the chaos of his own contriving. A single example will illustrate this melancholy fact. *Demigod* is a word which the proverbial Schoolboy would find no difficulty in defining, and which represents an unmistakeable ideal in the mythology of almost every nation. How does Mr. Lobscheid render this into Chinese? We are obliged to state, at the risk of being disbelieved, (though a reference to page 588 of his Dictionary will establish our veracity,) that the rendering given is 半上帝 *pan Shang-ti*, meaning literally the "half of God!" The impiety of such a translation is only equalled by its ludicrous absurdity. We must not omit to add that the supplemental version of 半神 *pan shên*, or "half a spirit" is annexed to the above astounding definition; shewing only the more plainly how completely the author fails to grasp the original idea, of which he attempts to give a translation. Of a similar character is his rendering of *dead letter* (a technical term of the post-office) by 死信 *Sze-Sin*, a literal version indeed, but simply devoid of the slightest meaning. Translating thus *au pied de la lettre*, Mr. Lobscheid's work might better have been entitled a "Dictionary of Pidgin-Chinese." Its definitions are certainly on a par with those of the Cantonese linguists, who speak of *lemon-colour* (for instance) as "young yellow," or of a *calf* as a "cow chilo." But Mr. Lobscheid's preface claims a far higher character for his production; and by his own standard it must of course be judged. We are told that "numerous examples, explanatory of the various applications of such words as are in general use," form a leading feature of the Dictionary. For the fulfilment of this pledge in an intelligible manner, however, we look in most cases in vain. The author certainly provides us with a Chinese equivalent, of one sort or another, for words of such general usage as *hot-cockles*, *hippocentaur*, *hypotyposis*, *deodand*, *etesian*, *&c.*, but when we come to look in his dictionary for a new equivalent for the idea of *breach of faith*, in addition to the meagre renderings given by former authors, nothing but disappointment awaits us. Yet, in a professedly Cantonese dictionary, one might reasonably expect to find the forcible and common expression 口不對心 *hów 'm tui sim* (corresponding to the Mandarin phrase *tsui pu tui sin*) which exactly expresses our idea of verbal deceit. Again, under the phrase *to encourage trade*, (for which an idiomatic equivalent exists in the sentence, constantly seen in Proclamations, 以紓商力而廣招徠) we are presented with the curious compound of 體貼生意 *t'i t'ieh shêng i*, which, though it may denote such *sympathy* with commerce as might lead to encouragement, certainly does not entail the idea of encouragement itself. It is small comfort, under these circumstances, to be instructed, in an elaborate footnote to the word *eminence*, as to the proper form of address to be used in addressing, in Chinese, a cardinal of the Roman church. One might have thought that, five years after the conclusion of a Treaty between China and Denmark, the dictionary-maker would find means to ascertain the character adopted for describing a *Dane*, which he gives, incorrectly, as 大尼國人, *Tu-ni Kwo jin*; and, similarly, that the recent publication of so many documents relating to warfare would have afforded the means of giving the Chinese equivalent for the (military) term *forlorn-hope*, which the Chinese express by the characters 敢死士 *kan sze sze*, whereas in the Dictionary, under this word, we are merely supplied with the meaning *tsüeh wang*, signifying "deprived of hope." To point out more errors, where each page swarms with examples, may be deemed a superfluous task; but we cannot refrain from noticing, as specimens of all that dictionary-work should *not* be, the wonderful rendering of *guilt-sick* (an obsolete equivalent for "remorse") by the characters 因罪有病 *Yin-tsui-yu-pîng*, and of *disaccow* by the characters 說不是 *Shwo-pu-shih*—renderings in which an utter failure to grasp the signification of original word, has combined with an equal incapacity to express any definite idea whatsoever on the subject in Chinese; of such translations as *fan p'o* for *foreign lady*, and *luk i l'ow* for *Superintendent of Police*. It may perhaps be alleged as a valid excuse that no Hongkong Chinaman knows any more respectful term for the one than "uncivilised wench," or for the other than "headman of the green-coats;" but it is a little too bad to give a native student no better idea of the meaning of *état-major*, in the sense of a General's staff, than *la siao ping kwan*, which, signifying "soldier-officers in general," is precisely what the phrase does *not* mean.

In view of the countless errors and mistranslations, of which the specimens above quoted are a mere fraction of the number that may be gathered during a very cursory examination, Mr. Lobscheid must excuse our reiterating the conviction, that he has undertaken a task in excess of his powers. Our remarks upon the first part of his Dictionary have not, indeed, had the expected result of producing a good effect upon the handiwork of the second instalment; but we sincerely trust that, on the publication of the next issue, we may find ourselves able to hail some improvement upon the present lamentable style of workmanship.

* English and Chinese Dictionary, with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation. By the Rev. W. Lobscheid. Part II. D. to H. Hongkong, *Daily Press* Office, 1867. 4to, Bds pp. 553 to 880.

NOTES ON SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL MANCHURIA*

The reasons which led me to publish "Notes on the North of China," again induce me to send you the following contribution to our knowledge of the geography and resources of Southern and Central Manchuria.

I have paid three visits to that country, the first in the Spring of 1864,—the second in April 1866, when I travelled from Newchwang overland to Peking,—and the third this Autumn, on which occasion I made two journies, the one Northwards via Hai-Ching and Liau-yang to Moukden (also called Shin-yang) the capital of Manchuria, and the other round the Promontory, crossing it twice, going as far as the Gate of Corea, and visiting every place of any importance both on the Seaboard and Inland. I am the more disposed to publish these notes, as I have found it a country of much interest and great promise, and not that barren, bleak and lawless territory generally supposed.

Surface, viewed in reference to the natural characteristics.

Southern Manchuria may be divided into two distinct regions, the one comprising a plain, and the other comprehending an elevated country full of high mountains. A line drawn from King-Chu-foo 錦州府 (Lat. 41, 12 N. Long. 121, 10 E.) North-east to Shin-yang, thence South by West through Liau-yang and Hai-Ching to Kai-chow and the sea, will divide these two unlike districts and give you the level country on the South, and the mountains on the North and East. The former is an alluvial deposit, extremely fertile, except contiguous to the sea, where that saline exudation so common in the North of China interferes fatally with the productiveness of the soil. The other portion consists of huge mountain masses, interspersed with fertile and sometimes extensive valleys. The masses of mountains appear to lie in no determined direction, but careful observation shews that the prevailing line is North by South, while there are several ranges of great length whose direction no one can mistake, and which lie North by South, or North east by South west. As may be supposed, the character and aspect of these two portions of Manchuria differ very much. The plain is monotonous and in some places dreary, especially in proximity to the coast, and yet it has its charms. Fine crops of tall millet and other grain, clusters of tall trees, embowering in their foliage large villages with a busy population, the crack of the whip, the joyous song of the ploughman, the various labours of husbanding relieve the eye and delight the visitor in summer, and numerous lagoons covered with reeds and swarming with waterfowl of every description, render it somewhat interesting, even at the bleakest season of the year. The soil generally tends to be swampy, and few travellers fall in love with the region, for one day's rain will often make the roads utterly impassable for carts, and the wight caught in such a misfortune has a sad time of it; his cart floundering out of one black pool into another, now in the roads, then in the fields, plunging and splashing away at the rate of one mile an hour, men, beasts and carts covered from top to toe with mud.

The Hilly country is extremely picturesque, ever-changing views, bounding torrents, fountains bubbling here and there, varied and abounding vegetation, flocks of black cattle grazing on the hill sides, goats perched on the overhanging crags, horses, asses, and sheep on the less elevated regions, numerous well built hamlets

* Map used is the Admiralty's Map of the North East Provinces of China.

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every where enliven the scene, ; and if you add to this a glorious clear blue canopy overspreading all, and fine bracing air, you will have some idea of the enjoyable nature of this part of the world. Again, while the hilly country differs widely from the level plain, the eastern side of the Promontory differs in a perceptible measure from the western. The watershed is not in the centre, but much nearer the western shore. Making a rough estimate, one third of the country lies toward the West, while two thirds appear on the eastern side. This affects the climate, the fertility of the soil and the productions of the country. Towards the East and South, the slopes are more gentle, and consequently more exposed to the rays of the sun, which of course in many ways heightens the fertility of the soil and increases the the luxuriance of the crops. Moreover, lying South East they receive the southwest monsoon, laden with its fructifying vapours, and are thus richly watered year by year. In consequence of this, we found the country abounding in crops of all kinds of grain, and especially yielding a tremendous amount of Indian Corn. The farm steadings were overflowing with it, and it is exported in great quantities to Shantung and the South.

Climate.—The climate of Manchuria presents the extremes of heat and cold. In summer, the temperature varies from 70° to 90° and in winter from 20° above, to 10°, below zero. The rivers are generally frozen over by about the 20th November and are not navigable till the middle of March. The seasons may be divided thus,—six weeks of spring and autumn, five months of summer, and four of winter. The crops grow and come to perfection in a few months, and by the end of October everything is safely housed. The winter generally begins with a snow storm, after which the weather clears up and hard dry frost sets in, which continues with the relief of a fall of snow now and then, till the sun asserts its supremacy. This season is very enjoyable. Warmly clad, you can scour the country in all directions, marsh, lake or river presenting no obstacle. Carts go in a straight line whenever they please, and it is during winter that the great bulk of the pulse crop is brought down to the seaports, and there stored for shipment when the rivers open. Such in general is true in reference to climate; but the physical character of the country produces some modifications. Among the hills, the extremes are not so great, the summer heat especially not nearly so intense. But it is very different in the plains or basin of the Liao-ho river, there the variation of the temperature is much more felt. In summer the flat surface hardened by the sun reflects its rays, and in winter radiates the cold; and yet even at Ying-tsze, the least pleasantly situated spot,—the climate is extremely healthy. My esteemed friend Dr. Watson assures me that serious sickness is very rare amongst the foreign residents. In several places on the eastern coast, especially in the neighbourhood of Sui-yen and north and eastwards, the climate is comparatively moist. The high ranges of mountains appear to attract and condense the clouds, so that the atmosphere there is more like some parts of Europe than Asia. I mention this, as every one knows that a moist climate is a great desideratum in the north of China.

Fauna and Flora.—In illustration of the above remarks, and also by way of corroboration, I may mention a few things connected with the *fauna* and *flora* which greatly interested me. I met with many plants and shrubs which I little expected to find in that country. To mention only a few which all can appreciate; one of the first which strikes the visitor on landing, is the common dock weed, thistle and dandelion; and these prevail less or more all over the country. As you proceed inwards, you meet several varieties of the daisy, only somewhat more scraggy than "the wee modest crimson tipped" flower at home. Rushes are found in all wet localities, and strange to say their stalks are all triangular and not round. Gaining the dry elevated soil, you meet with the iris and pink, and the true Scotch thistle, which we found in several localities far removed from one another; and when you get on yet higher ground and follow the course of the vallies, you find the blue bell hanging in huge clusters on the sides of the ravines; and the larkspur and other familiar flowers growing in wild luxuriance. Once fairly among the hills, your astonishment reaches its climax, the hawthorn flourishes in great abundance and beauty, the dog rose attracts attention peeping out here and there among the brush wood; ferns—which I have met no where else in the north of China—wave in the shade of the rocks or cluster round the roots of trees, or, half covered by the shrubs, surprise and interest the traveller. The mistletoe, that beautiful parasite, consecrated by Druidical superstitions and hallowed by yet the more sacred associations of happy Christmas, is found in profusion in many of the vallies, especially about Kai-chow and between Fung-whang-chung and Hai-ching;—the common willow (here a tree of considerable size and importance) the oak, birch, ash, white pine, common fir, hazel and varieties of well known brushwood, as brambles &c., are found in all directions; and the sombre yet elegant weeping willow, growing generally in the neighbourhood of hamlets, adds a charm to the scene.

The similarity is strange, and were a schoolboy transported to this region in Autumn, he would hardly recognise any difference. He would find "hips and haws" and hazel nuts to his heart's content, and the cry of the pheasants and the warbling of the birds would still more deepen the illusion. One thing is worthy of remark, the haws are somewhat larger than those at home; and sometimes, as in Shantung, as large as a crab-apple, but are nevertheless true haws They are often dipped in boiling sugar and sold in the streets, sometimes made into jam, but often eaten raw. The hips are the same as at home, having a covering of that delicious red albumen so delightful to boyhood. Various other kinds of berries were found, such as a species of sloe &c., &c. The only tree really conspicuous by its absence was the rowan tree. The fauna do not present such striking resemblances, though they comprehend many familiar animals. The fox, wild cat and hare are common; but there, in contrast to them, are the tawny striped tiger, averaging 10 feet to root of tail, the wolf, and wild boar which abound towards the North and on the confines of Corea. The feathered tribes are more like our own, such as wild geese ducks, teal, snipe &c, pheasants, partridges, multitudes of crows, the jackdaw, solitary raven. magpie, pigeon wild and tame, larks, thrush, linnet &c. The barn fowls are of the same species as our own, not that long legged lanky Cochin China fowl, but the round plump decent Dorking. One bird deserves special notice, inasmuch as I have not found it described even in recent works on natural history. It is a species of lark, having the long straight hind spur peculiar to that genus, but at the same time possesssing all the faculties peculiar to the mocking bird. It is a native of Manchuria, and is exported in great numbers to the northern provinces of China. It is highly prized by the Chinese, and there are few families in the North but possess one or more. It may be seen in a cage hanging over the door, and frequently the youths carry them about in their walks for their amusement. It readily learns to mew like a cat, or bark like a dog, and quickly picks up all sorts of noises which are common to its neighbourhood. It imitates all the neighbouring birds to perfection, and most amusing is it to hear it trill out all their songs and cries one after another, in rapid succession. Sometimes it introduces variations as the cry of animals, and pellmell,

"In one sequence of melodious sounds
"Pours out all its music."

The bird is somewhat longer than the common lark, has a thick short bill, slightly hooked upper mandible, is characterised by a white collar round its neck, black patch underneath on the right and left of the breast, whitish belly, earthy brown back, with some white feathers in the wings, while the long outer feathers of tail and wings are black. It builds on the ground among the long grass, sings in spring and first part of summer, and possesses all the other features of the true lark. Several times we saw the beautful Manchurian crane, *grus montignesia*, which has at least propetuated the name of M. de Montigny, late of Shanghai.

Rivers.—There are only two rivers of any importance in this quater of Manchuria, viz.: Liao-ho 辽洋 and the Ta-yang-ho 大河遼. The former rises in Mongolia, and after pursuing an Easterly course of about 400 miles, turns Southwards and pours its waters in to the gulf of Liao-tung. Within 150 years, large junks used to go up the river as far as the city of Newchwang, but owing either to the accumulation of silt and debris or, as I am rather inclined to think, in consequence of the rising of the country, they can only now reach the town called Ying-tsze, where the foreign settlement is, about 20 miles from the bar. Here, however, there is plenty of water for ships of large tonnage, and the river is about 650 feet wide. The tide affects the stream for many miles; small junks can yet ascend to Newchwang and boats as far as Moukden. At high water there is about 16 feet on the bar. The other river rises among the hills about lat. 41. N. and long. 123.39 E. receives a great many minor streams, but especially one from the borders of Corea; flows South East and pours its waters into the Yellow Sea. At first rapid, owing to the configuration of the country, it gradually becomes slower as it nears the Ocean, and for the last 15 miles of its course is rather an important river. The tide also affects it for this distance, and it is fully taken advantage of for purposes of commerce.

Chief Cities.—Moukden (Lat. 41° 40′ Long. 130° 30′) more commonly called Shin-yang 瀋陽 is the capital of Manchuria. It lies on the north of the river Shinan, an affluent of the Liao-ho, and is very pleasantly situated. It is a large city with light gates, the streets are well laid out full of good shops. Being the chief city of the province, all kinds of produce peculiar to the country find their way to it, and it is thus an emporium of native goods and the seat of considerable distributing trade of all descriptions. We found many foreign commodities for sale such as Russian Cloth, Manchester Goods, foreign iron, matches, &c., &c. Fur shops full of fine furs were found in great numbers in the great East and West street. There were also several large book shops, speaking well for the literary tastes of the people. There was a Bell and a Drum Tower, a perfect gradation of mandarin offices and all the paraphernalia of a provincial capital. The city was full of people, and everything had a well-to-do look about it. The Southern and Western Suburbs are likewise very extensive. Kingchu-foo 錦州府 Lat. 41° 12′ Long. 121° 10′. This city stands next in importance. It lies not far from the sea and has a considerable trade in general goods. It has been described in a former paper. Liau-yang 遼陽 Lat. 41° 18′ Long. 123° 10′. This city, once the capital, embraces within its walls a large area of ground much of which is now laid down under cultivation, chiefly as vegetable gardens. In the centre of the city, however, there are many large and excellent shops, and there appears to be a good amount of country trade. Hai-ching 海城 Lat. 40° 52′ Long. 122° 40′. This city much smaller in circumference than Liau-yang, has about an equal amount of business. The shops were well stocked and the people well to do. Kai Chow 蓋州 Lat. 40° 30′ Long. 122° 18′. This city is more compact than either Hai-ching or Liau-yang and has a considerable trade. It lies not far from the sea, and a good many junks visit the seaport, a few li distant, which is connected with it, and thus there is some Export and Import trade. Fuchow 復州 Lat 39° 50′, Long. 121° 38′. This is a neat well-built city, but of little importance except as the centre of some country trade. Kinchow, 金州 Lat. 39° 10′, Long. 121° 36′. Larger than Fuchow, walls equally good; it has about the same amount of business, but is a much less pleasant city. It is washed by the sea, but owing to the character of the coast no junks can trade in the neighbourhood. They accordingly visit the smaller seaports on the south-west, or Ta-lien-wan bay on the south-east. Sui-Yen, 岫巖 Lat. 40° 15′, Long. 123° 18′; Foong-Whang-Chung, 凰凰城 Lat. 40° 32′, Long. 124° 4′; Newchwang, 牛庄 Lat. 41°, Long. 122° 30′. These cities possess one important feature in common, and are quite unlike those above described. The former are *bonâ fide* Chinese cities within high walls with good gates, &c., &c.; but these are peculiar in this respect, that the city proper is a comparatively small square enclosure, with a moderately high wall. occupied almost exclusively with the Mandarin offices, while all the business is done in the suburbs, which are extensive and regularly laid out. The chief street in the suburbs of Sui-Yen is about a mile long and contains many good shops. It is famed for its finely veined stones, and many find their occupation in cutting and polishing marble ornaments of various descriptions. Fung-Whang-Ching.—This city has a good country trade, and exceeds Sui-Yen in population and importance. Being nearest to Corea, it has gathered some notoriety as the emporium of Corean goods, and is the first place where the Chinese and Corean officials exchange courtesies, as the embassy from the latter country passes on to Peking. The native city of Newchwang is larger than either Sui-Yen or Fung-Whang-Ching, but the suburbs are much less extensive. The place is famous for its excellent water, which is used in the manufacture of spirits, and is also noted for the production of saltpetre.

Seaports.—As might be inferred from the character of the country, there are many seaports of lesser or greater importance all over the coast; but there are only three of any note. The first, and chief is Ying-tsze 營子口 on the Liao-ho, where the foreign settlement is established. The main street of this place is fully two miles in length, the native warehouses are most extensive and the trade is very large. Junks from all quarters visit it and the foreign shipping is now considerable. The seaport next in magnitude is Ta-ku Shan 大孤山 Lat. 39° 55 Long. 123. 52. This town is on the Ta-yang Ho and lies about 12 miles from the Yellow Sea. Like Yingtsze it possesses many large native warehouses, and is the medium through which a very large amount of produce from the North is exported. It competes with Yingtsze in soliciting the trade in pulse and beancake, but is not likely to succeed. At the same time we met great quantities of goods on their way to this port which, as far as we could judge, could as easily have been conveyed to the others. There was a great amount of native shipping in the harbour, but chiefly junks of second and third class. Opposite the port the river is about 400 yards wide, a fine broad flowing stream. The tide rises and falls a good many feet, thus facilitating navigation, but the bar is more formidable than at Ying-tsze,—so much so that large Southern junks find it advisable to discharge their cargoes outside. Like Ying-tsze, the river is frozen over from the end of November till March. Another harbour of some note is that called Pi-tsze-woa 貔子窩 Lat. 39°. 18 Long. 122°, 18. This port is situated on the sea, and the harbour is pretty well defended from winds from all quarters by a series of rocks which form a semicircle around it. Unfortunately the water is shallow, and many of the junks are left high and dry when the tide is out. This could be remedied by a pier. and it would be worth while to construct one, for this place has the great advantage of being open all the year round. The warehouses here are also large and the import and export trade considerable.

Villages and Hamlets.—Villages of any size are much less frequent than in China, (except in some parts of the alluvial plain,) and instead of them we have hamlets of a few houses here and there all over the country, embryo villages which one day will doubtless rival their progenitors on the mainland. They are generally situated in pleasant localities, and are well built of good stone, having farm yard, dwelling house and everything complete. As a rule the people are peaceably disposed. In all our travels, in regions near and remote; in the plain, and among the mountains, we have never met the slightest molestation whatever. We have heard of robbers and mounted banditti, but have had the good fortune not to have met with one.

Population—T. T. Meadows Esq., H. B. M. Consul, who has travelled extensively over the province, and who is now on an arduous journey towards Tsi-tsi-har has estimated the population to be about 12,000,000. Putting one thing with another, I am inclined to think the numbers not far wrong. The population consists of Manchoos and Chinese. Originally the abode of the former, they have in a great measure migrated northwards, and the country has been occupied chiefly by immigrants from Shantung. A proportion of Aborigines still remains, in some places as many as one in three, in other places one in ten, and so on in various ratio; but those who have remained behind, have invariably settled down either as farmers or in some other definite occupation, and are assimilating themselves to the Chinese in almost every respect. Some few of the more aged still speak the Manchu language; but in addition, they all speak the Mandarin colloquial, and the youths are taught from Chinese books in their schools, just as in other portions of the empire. In some places youths are instructed in the Manchu character, after they are acquainted with the Chinese, but such instances are rare and the language is evidently dying out. The prevailing portion of the inhabitants are thus Chinese, and have introduced all the peculiarities of their fatherland into their adopted country. The population being less dense, the soil fertile, the country new, they have more money to spare than in Shantung and elsewhere on the mainland, and on the whole are extremely comfortable. The headmen of hamlets generally club together and invite over some poor scholars from their native place, to instruct their progeny; and thus education is diffused among the rural districts as well as in the cities. Year by year great numbers of coolies come over and make high wages as labourers Some go back carrying their earnings with them, while others invite their families over and settle down permanently. Thus, annually, they add to their numbers. When travelling among them, it was interesting and amusing to find them eagerly inquiring of my

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assistants, who were from Shantung and Chili, where they came from; and if it happened, as it often did, that one or other was acquainted with their native districts, they at once had no end of questions about their kindred and friends, just as old colonists all the world over assail emigrants fresh from home.

Industrial Pursuits.—The bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture and in trade bearing upon that pursuit, such as blacksmiths, wrights, carters &c. Some are employed in mining operations, and others in fishing, but these are a mere fraction of the population. Cotton cloth and Silk are manufactured to some small extent, but that is performed by the farmers and their families in their leisure time. The crops raised are diverse and important.

Wheat.—Whenever spring permits, wheat is the first thing attended to. It is sown at once and is ripe by the beginning of June. The ground is then again prepared and pulse put in, which in its turn is ready for harvest in October. Thus they have two crops. After the wheat is sown they prepare for their millet, maize, potatoes &c., &c., of which they have only one crop.

Rice.—This grows all over the country. The quality is excellent, possessing more of the farinaceous element than that of the south. It is plentiful and cheap and is highly prized by the people, who despise the other kind as watery. It is sown about the end of April on dry soil, just like wheat, never irrigated, grows well and yields an abundant crop. Here again we have another fact which confuses all our generalisations, in reference to isothermal lines, zones of vegetation &c., &c.

Cotton.—This important article of commerce is grown in several places, in considerable quantities. The chief producing districts are first King-chu-foo, second Haiching and Liau-yang, third Hyong-yan 熊岳 south of Kaichow. The staple is very fair and the colour very good, and it could be grown in much greater quantities if necessary. They plant the seeds towards the close of April, and pluck the cotton in October. They steep the seed in liquid manure before sowing, but this is the sum total of all the labour expended upon it. They never irrigate it but leave it to the influence of the weather. An acre, on the average, produces 200 catties or so of wool, exclusive of seeds. They sell the wool for 200 cash per catty. They sow it in end of April and pluck the cotton in beginning of October. Four catties yield 3 of seeds and one of wool. They express oil from the seeds which they use for a variety of purposes. The refuse, moulded in the form of a small cheese or cake, they use for feeding cattle,—the root and stalks and branches they burn for fuel, and thus they utilize every particle of the plant. As I have elsewhere hinted, seed from this region might grow and be remunerative in many places of central Europe.

Silk.—The mulberry tree and the Silk produced from it are very rare, but the common coarse ponjee Silk can be had in any quantity, and could be grown to any extent among the mountains hitherto unused for that purpose. But I need say nothing in reference to these matters after the able report by T. T. Meadows Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul at Newchwang, to which I beg to refer the reader.

Indigo.—This is produced in tremendous quantities in that district of country which lies to the North of Moukden. We met strings of carts of seven and eight mules each, day after day, in our journies, conveying this commodity to the South for sale and exportation. Each cart carried about 2,000 catties, and we met from 20 to 40 carts per diem; and as we were told the carting continued more or less for six weeks the sum total must be something prodigious. Though produced in great quantities in the above named district, it is by no means confined to that locality. We found it in several places in the centre of the country and on the North East coast. The quality appears to be excellent, and it deserves more attention at the hands of our merchants.

Tobacco is grown extensively in all directions and is exported in great quantities. It is highly relished for its good flavour, and brings a good price in the South.

Minerals.—Not only is the soil fertile and the crops varied, but the country underneath is rich in mineral resources.

Coal prevails very extensively in all parts of the country. We found it both in the North and South, in common use among the people. One of the chief producing districts lies in the North East of Liau-yang. In this locality two places stand out prominently,—one called Ma-kia-kow 馬家溝 about 60 li or 18 miles North East of that city, and the other Pun-hi-hu 本溪湖 about the same distance from the former place, in the same direction. Large quantities of coal are mined in these places, and distributed all over the country. The coal is good and used for all sorts of purposes. Another producing district lies 90 li South of the city of Fu-chow in close proximity to the coast. Junks can come close to the pits, and thus great quantities are exported, expecially to the Eastern portion of the province of Shantung. The seams appear to be of great thickness. In reply to my inquiries, the people informed me that they could not speak definitely on this point,—that the coal existed in all directions and in the mine was not only in front of them, but above and beneath them, and that they dug out from the heart of it. Referring to the state in which the coal was brought out—chiefly small—they said they could not mine it in lumps, but referred me to another region where coal was obtained in large pieces. In addition to these two localities, which are in active operation, I heard of others which have been mined up to a very recent date but are now closed. The one alluded to with the greatest interest by the natives, lies in Lat. 39° 30′ Long 122° 10′ in the neighbourhood of Poo-la-dien 普拉店 a place near the centre of the Promontory. Here coal had been mined up to the middle of last year, and the quality was reported to have been very fine. Another place was the smaller of the two islands to the South West of Kin-chu, called Sian-yen Tau 小鹽島 and yet another contiguous to the Sea on the Ta Lien Wan Bay, South by East of that same city. Besides these, coal is also reported to exist to the East of the Ta Yang Ho 大洋河.

Peat.—This fuel exists in great abundance along the East of the Promontory. We met it first at the seaport of Pi-tsze-woa, and were not a little surprised to find such a commodity in this country, but our wonder and amazement reached its point of culmination when, two days afterwards, we found it at every inn,—huge stacks of it carefully built up in every farm yard; "peat reek" perfuming everything,—and at last entered a peat bog which continued along the line of the great road for fully 50 miles. We saw the cuttings from which it was obtained, and walls of peat of great height in process of drying. The Peat is the good black, not the brown variety.

Iron.—Two districts are famed throughout the country as producing this metal. The first—Pun-hi-hoo, previously mentioned where coal is likewise mined, and the other about 18 miles South West of this place, called Sa-ma-gi. The iron differs in quality, that yielded by the former place being much harder and taking on a finer edge and polish than the latter. The ore must be extremely abundant in these places as, excepting what has, of late, been bought at the foreign market, they supply the wants of the whole country. Though the production is at present confined to the two places just named, it must exist in many other localities. One place we know, viz., that island on the West of the extreme end of the promontory called the Lau-tie-shan, or the "honorable iron hill," which contains magnetic iron ore,—if not wholly composed of this material—as it affects the compasses of ships which sail too near it. This no doubt is related to that fine magnetic ore which abounds on the opposite coast of Shantung.

Gold.—As might be anticipated, this precious metal is no stranger. It is found in many places towards the South of the Promontory in greater or lesser quantities, but the most famous district is that on the East Coast to the North of the Py-li-ho river. Here we passed over gold diggings and a gold producing country, about 40 miles in length by 10 broad. Last year a serious quarrel arose among the gold seekers, which resulted in murder, and on this account the mandarins interfered and put an end to the occupation for the present. We also heard of Gold at Kinchu, which may be interpreted the "Gold-district city."

Silver, Copper, Lead.—Silver is said to exist in the mountains to the West of Liquan-fen, Lat. 40° 2′, Long. 121° 50′ and also in other places, but of course it was impossible for me,—passing through the country, to obtain much definite information as to metals of this kind. There can be no doubt of their existence,—the nature of the rocks,—the direction of the mountains, the fact that they abound in Shantung and Corea, all point to the certainty of their presence. But not only so—there are other circumstances which lead us to the same conclusion. As we have seen, the prevailing direction of the mountain ranges is North by South or North East by South West. This harmonizes with the line of mountains in Japan, Formosa, Loochoo, and Alentian Islands. Moreover, as M. Elie de Beaumont has shewn, "it coincides with the great circle of the terrestrial sphere which passes by the Cordilleras of South America and the Rocky Mountains of the North, whence we may infer that the mountain system of Oriental Asia and that of the Great American chains are of the same date." But a still more important inference appears equally evident. The mineral wealth must be distributed in similar proportions in both continents. We know this to be true of Coal and Iron, which are always the first minerals to be discovered: for in no quarter of the world except America have we such extensive coal and iron fields as in China, and there is little doubt that the magnetic ore in Vancouver's Island is the same as that which abounds in North-China. The same appears true also in reference to gold. California and Columbia lie in nearly the same parallels of latitude on the opposite coast of the Pacific Ocean; and the distribution of gold here appears quite equal to that in America. It is found in the affluents of the Yangtsze Kiang on the extreme west, in Shensi, where the Jesuit fathers tell us that an infinite number of people gained their livelihood by searching the streams for it,—it abounds in Shantung, Corea, Japan, Manchuria; and not only so, but there are great gold diggings scattered here and there in Mongolia and Siberia. Few knew ought of the great extent of the coal and iron, and no one had any idea of the abundance of silver, copper, lead etc., ect., in the Western States, till the recent scientific investigations appointed by the American Government disclosed their hidden treasures; and so we venture to predict that were a similar investigation to be made here, it would lead to discoveries equally astounding.

Commerce.—Under this head I beg to refer the reader to the Trade Reports sent sent in from time to time by Mr. Meadows, and also to the valuable memorandum presented by Mr. Macpherson, in the Custom house returns for 1865. Since however this may fall into the hands of some who may be unable to procure these papers, I subjoin the following table from the Custom House Returns for 1866.

NEWCHWANG.

		1866.		1865.	
IMPORTS.					
Cotton Piece Goods:		Pieces.	Taels.	Pieces.	Taels.
Shirtings, Grey...		30,450	—	30,230	—
Shirtings, White		4,450	—	9,600	—
T-Cloths		2,650	—	12,308	—
And other descriptions Total value...		—	153,789	—	156,507
Woollen Goods		—	34,552	—	58,900
Camlets		300	—	708	—
Habit, Broad and Medium Cloth, and Spanish Stripes		204	—	645	—
Lastings		645	—	—	—
Long Ells, Lustres, &c.		1,405	—	3,414	—
Opium	Piculs	2,671	1,708,310	1,518	897,882
Sugar and Candy...	,,	36,169	181,071	45,492	244,483
Iron, Nailrod and Bar...	,,	19,384	53,395	14,807	46,268
Window Glass	Boxes	1,630	4,075	3,607	7,018
And Sundries	Value	—	211,575	—	273,144
Total Taels		—	2,346,767	—	1,686,176
EXPORTS.					
Rice...	Piculs	—	—	37,728	75,456
Beancake	Pieces	1,753,733	666,418	1,787,971	804,586
Beans and Peas	Piculs	746,732	897,081	901,320	1,081,050
Bean Oil...	,,	3,998	18,394	11,040	72,759
Barley	,,	3,729	5,593	3,418	10,254
Millet	,,	27,888	16,733	34,078	27,262
Cotton	,,	—	—	309	4,333
Ginseng	,,	154	28,378	84	15,188
Sham-Shoo	,,	5,108	12,774	2,667	10,672
Melon Seeds	,,	6,476	19,431	2,442	7,332
Sundries...		—	255,128	—	58,442
Total Taels		—	1,919,930	—	2,167,314

The trade for the year 1866 stands thus. Imports value taels 2,346,767. Exports total 4,266,697. This only includes what was shipped in foreign bottoms at the port of Ying-tsze. Supposing the goods shipped in junks at that place to equal that in foreign vessels; and further, that the trade of all the other seaports together is one and a half more than the native junk trade at that port (a very moderate computation) it would give taels 14,933,439 or nearly five millions sterling, as the sum total of the shipping trade of Manchuria.

Intelligent readers who have followed me so far, must often have thought of Canada in comparison to this country. They possess many points of resemblance. A climate similar in its general features, an equally fertile soil, yielding similar crops; and each having a northern territory famous for its furs; each drained by a great river and possessing a variety of minor seaports. But in some respects Manchuria bears the palm; the climate is a shade less severe; it probably possesses greater mineral wealth; it produces Cotton and Silk, unknown in that dependency, and in addition has seaports on the south which are open all the year round. I make this comparison to bring the matter home. How important has Canada been esteemed, and how poor our appreciation of Manchuria. And yet the latter is perhaps the richer of the two.

The Development of the Country.—Having thus surveyed Southern Manchuria, the question naturally arises, how can the resources of the country be best developed? I am not forgetful of the proverb "*ne sutor ultra crepidam*"; but having travelled over the greater portion of it, and become naturally interested in its people, I may be pardoned for making one or two suggestions on this point. Utopian though it may seem, yet believing as I do in the *law* of advancement which Almighty God has imposed upon man, and which is so rapidly working itself out in these days, I venture to suggest as the first and chief means towards the opening up of the country, that a railway be constructed commencing at Ta-lien-wan Bay, on the Southern point of the Promontory and proceeding Northwards viâ Kinchow, Fuchow, Kaichow Haiching, Liau-yang, Moukden, and on to the pulse and indigo producing districts in the North. Nature would seem to have provided for this, Ta-lien-wan bay has an excellent harbour, well sheltered, with deep water to nearly the edge, and is open all the year round. And from this point, on through the busy cities I have indicated, there is a succession of valleys running North and South, so that there would be no need for tunnelling and little need for cuttings; a few insignificant ridges which would require only slight gradients, being the only obstacles of any importance. Reaching Kaichow, the country beyond, Northwards, is a level plain. This line would thus command the commerce of the whole country; it would have minerals along its whole course, and a coalfield at Ta-lien-wan Bay, its Southern terminus. Ta-lien-wan Bay is well known for good shelter and depth of water, as it was the rendezvous of our Fleet during the winter of 1859. Being open all the year, the port of trade established here would obviate that stagnation which lies as an incubus upon energy for so many months in the year. For many reasons, the present port, Yingtsze, would never do in the new order of things; the bar at the mouth of the river, the fact of its being frozen up for fully four months every year, independently of the apparent shallowing of the water resulting at once from the accumulation of silt, and the rising of the country; which must end in leaving that market, like its predecessors, high beyond navigable limits,—would infallibly remove business to the more eligible spot. Again, a railway would provide for the permanent security of the country, bring producer and purchaser face to face, prevent illegal imposts, and in ten thousand other ways benefit the people. The necessity for the former consideration was powerfully forced on my attention during my last visit. Towards the close of the summer, only two months before my visit, two hundred robbers landed from a junk at Taku Shan, billeted themselves upon that populous town, and levied black mail. I could hardly believe it; yet so it was. A portion of them had stayed in the same inn where I lodged, and not only made a most exorbitant demand upon the townsmen, but had every requirement complied with. Eight of them appeared one morning at another small seaport, Ta-chang-ho, through which

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I passed, and demanded one thousand taels each, with the threat that, if these were not forthcoming immediately, their comrades would come down and burn the place. They got the money at once, and in this fashion they went over the country for some time, till soldiers came from Kirin, or rather till they themselves were pleased to go. They then embarked, and by a clever trick (as I believe,) got the gun-boats (English and French) at Chefoo, to start on a wild goose chase to the Meao-tau islands; then, the coast being clear, came into this port (Chefoo) in a heavily armed junk with good papers, refreshed themselves, and at their leisure made off to the south. They were called the "hung-hu-tsz" or "red bearded robbers." I asked for an explanation of this name, and was informed that they had their faces painted red, and coloured horse hair for beards. What applies to Manchuria applies to the whole of the north of China,—fifty well-mounted robbers could ride through the length and breadth of the land. There is no sense of security; no one knows in what direction they will move; they come nearly as quick as news can travel, in fact generally announce their own arrival. In consequence of this, the people bury their silver and gold, transport their clothes and valuables to strongholds, and content themselves with the bare necessaries of life. In such a state of matters how can trade flourish? And not only so, traffic is not safe even on the most important highways. Witness the newly appointed Chinese Minister, Mr. Burlingame, who was intercepted by about 200 mounted robbers under the very eyes of Peking, between the capital and Tientsin. Something must be done immediately, otherwise disorganisation will increase and commerce vanish; and it must be something powerful and thorough, not the extension of the Foreign Inspectorate, not the building of arsenals and naval dockyards on the coast, not the training of a few paltry bands in foreign drill and such things, not the medicating the surface or patching up the extremities, while the disease is in the vitals and widely spread through the whole body corporate. A bold stroke must be made if the country is to be saved: and I again submit that, in view of its extent, the wide diffusion of foreign ideas, arms, and modes of warfare, its wide spread rebellions and the need for rapid movement of troops, a Railway scheme is now a *sine qua non.*

Again. China needs young men, of ability education and integrity, to aid in developing its mineral wealth, and in the manufacture of its staples. Here then would be a new field of enterprise opened to Engineers, Machinists, and others of comparatively little capital, who might come out, and by entering into engagements with wealthy Chinese firms, at once secure their own fortunes and help in the advancement of this great people. Such a scheme might be looked upon askance by some capitalists at home and merchants in China, as a thing likely to mar foreign trade. But it could do this only for the moment, and the results undoubtedly would be advantageous for all. In any case it must come to this, and merchants must prepare for its advent. Once acquainted with their own resources, cognisant of the fact that the erection of manufactories in the spot would greatly benefit themselves, and permitted by a wise and fostering government, the Chinese are sure to enter on this path.

One word more. In view of the great extent, fertile and varied soil, and the untouched resources of China, it is clear that a great future lies before it. Instead of Macaulay's New Zealander, it may be John Chinaman energised, guided and aided by Western Genius, who shall stand on London Bridge and view the empty docks, and silent streets, and lonely palaces,—the shadow of a great empire—after its commerce has departed.

But, pleasantry aside, China at the present moment has reached a great crisis. The Government of the country and their foreign advisers now encounter a responsibility which may in some measure be felt, but which no human mind can estimate. They have it in their power to lead the nation on to peace, prosperity, and to a new and higher phase of civilization,—or they may retard the march of progress for a little, and in their quick discomfiture and destruction give place to others who shall be equal to the emergency. And not only are material improvements demanded, but truth is needed, that truth which God has communicated to his creatures. Those, without this, would be worse than building on the sand. Loyalty to the God of nations demands that, discarding all cowardly and injudicious temporizing, which prevails at present, the revelation he has made be distinctly acknowledged, and every facility be granted for the wide and effectual diffusion of that which alone can establish a nation.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON.

RIFLE MATCH.—HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

Hongkong has been victorious in the above match, beating us by 59 points. It will be seen from the subjoined analysis of scoring, that the shooting of their eight was singularly even. Their first and second scores each topped our first and second by two points. There is a difference of twenty, only, between the aggregate scores of the first six in each team; but the two lowest on the Shanghai side, introduced on account of the unfortunate absence of two of our best men, are 39 behind the two Hongkong lowest.

SHANGHAI.	200 Yards.	400 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.	Bulls.	Centres.	Outers	Misses.
W. Kidner	29	32	33	94	8	18	4	—
W. Pearson	27	25	6	58	6	6	8	10
P. Maclean	27	27	23	77	6	11	10	3
F. Evans	19	31	9	59	4	5	14	7
L. Cameron	26	32	25	83	7	11	11	1
W. Harton	24	30	14	68	6	6	13	5
A. Coulter	22	7	6	35	2	5	6	17
R. Bishop	18	22	5	45	0	7	12	11
	192	206	121	519	39	69	78	54
HONGKONG.								
Lieut. Turner, 73rd Regt	30	32	23	85	9	11	8	2
Capt. Gibson, 73rd Regt	28	25	19	72	5	10	11	4
A. W. Glunne	25	30	18	73	6	9	11	4
E. L. Woodin	29	27	10	66	2	14	8	6
H. T. Holmes	28	31	8	67	6	9	8	7
C. Bottomley	27	22	4	53	3	5	13	9
M. Moore	32	37	27	96	12	14	3	1
C. Wagner	24	25	17	66	4	12	7	7
	223	229	126	578	47	84	69	40

MASONIC.

THE following is a list of officers for the current year, in the different Masonic bodies now working in Shanghai:—

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE.

JOHN M. NIXON JR. .... W.M.
J. H. GIBBS .... P.M.
WALTER PEARSON .... S.W.
C. E. ENDICOTT .... J.W.
JOHN THORNE .... *Treasurer.*
W. E. STEPHENSON .... *Secretary.*
THOS. R. WHEELOCK .... S.D.
ED. HOLDSWORTH .... J.D.
T. W. ECKFELDT .... I.G.
F. E. HASKELL .... D.C.
W. F. B. SAMS .... *Steward.*
E. R. TERRY .... *Organist.*
G. JEFFREYS .... *Tyler.*

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA.

J. A. MAITLAND .... W.M.
C. H. BUTCHER .... P.M.
J. JOHNSON .... S.W.
H. W. HARDY .... J.W.
L. MACKINTOSH .... *Secretary.*
B. CLARKE .... *Treasurer.*
J. GILFILLAN .... S.D.
T. W. KINGSMILL .... J.D.
W. KIDNER .... I.G.
G. JEFFREYS .... *Tyler.*

TUSCAN LODGE.

E. C. WINCHURST .... W.M.
R. S. GUNDRY .... P.M.
T. A. COWDEROY .... S.W.
E. HOLDSWORTH .... J.W.
W. J. STEVENS .... *Treasurer.*
R. W. BENNETT .... *Secretary.*
J. MACMILLAN .... S.D.
C. GOMBERT .... J.D.
A. PACER .... I.G.
A. BRECHEUX .... *Steward.*
G. JEFFREYS .... *Tyler.*

ANCIENT LANDMARK LODGE.

B. R. LEWIS .... W.M.
W. BLANCHARD .... P.M.
A. S. HALLET .... S.W.
A. S. FOBES .... J.W.
M. BRANKIN .... *Treasurer.*
G. DESLANDES .... *Secretary.*
M. T. YATES .... S.D.
F. G. HAYT .... J.D.
G. W. ANDREWS .... S.S.
J. T. MCLAUGHLIN .... J.S.
C. E. SIMMANS .... *Marsh.*
G. JEFFREYS .... *Tyler.*

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE.—(S. C.)

J. G. S. COGHILL, ... R.W.M.
C. M. DONALDSON .... P.M.
D. A. J. Crombie .... *Deputy M.*
W. J. E. STEWART .... *Subs. M.*
J. SIMPSON .... S.W.
J. FRASER .... J.W.
C. M. DONALDSON .... *Treasurer.*
W. BIRT .... *Secretary.*
F. H. RYDER .... S.D.
J. MCMILLAN .... J.D.
F. G. WALSH .... Bible B.
W. CHESHIRE .... D.C.
J. G. STORIE .... I.G.
F. BORCHARDT .... S.S.
J. TIMMINS .... J.S.
G. MACKAY .... *Marshall.*
W. WEYMOUTH .... Banner B.
G. JEFFREYS .... *Tyler.*
W. HISLOP, *Proxy Master* to Grand Lodge of Scotland.

CELESTIAL ENCAMPMENT.

R. A. HOUSTOUN .... E.C.
J. A. MAITLAND .... *1st Capt.*
——— .... *2nd Capt.*

R. A. CHAPTER.

The elections take place in February. The present office bearers are—

A. CAMPBELL .... Z.
R. S. GUNDRY .... H.
A. R. TILBY .... J.
A. LEVY .... E.
E. W. RICE .... N.
——— .... *Prin. Sojr.*
A. LEVY .... *Treasurer.*

CHINESE ODDS AND ENDS.

(Hankow Times.)

There are stories told of poor boys in England learning their letters from the signboards on the streets. This could not be done in China, for the "beckoning-boards," as the shop-signs are called, abound with high-flown sentiments, and far-fetched phrases. In devising a signboard, after writing the name of the individual, as the top character, the object is to choose words of good omen, all of which have much the same idea of increase, prosperity, or wealth. The prevalent terms in use in Hankow are *sen, fah, shing, loong, mow, sen, yeaw, fuh, t'ai, shwin, u, tsang, shin, how.* In the case of a firm, the top character is not one of the hundred names, but a word of good omen, with some such character as *t'oung, koong,* or *hoh,* signifying union. In the case of sons separating from the paternal shop, or *hong,* they still employ the original combination of characters, surmounted with the word *chee,* prefixed by some other distinctive character, as *shing.* An old sign-board, like a trade-mark, is a valuable piece of property, and like the good-will of a shop at home, fetches a good sum at the time of transfer. The sign of a drug-shop in Hankow has been sold for three thousand taels.

The appearance of the hanging boards, the standard signs, and the smaller tablets placed over the shop entrance, give a lively air to the vista. Formerly the best shops had the smallest boards, but now all flare away in all the loudness of contrasted colours, and blazonry of yellow gilding. Different shapes of the board, and various colours for the letters and face of the sign, denote different trades. The drug-shops have gilded signs, often traced with waving lines, and large standard tablets, not removed out of their sockets at night. Because medicines are supposed to be produced on mountains, the word *san* is generally introduced into the sign of a wholesale druggist. Tobacconists' shops have red signs with gilt letters, and platers of ornaments with gold, affect a salmon-coloured face or ground, with green letters. There are endless varieties of these combinations, for the sake of easy distinction. On very many sign-boards, the articles made or sold, are carefully depicted in great minuteness of detail. Articles themselves are seldom hung out. Above the characters of the sign of a large *hong,* may be generally seen two characters *poolich.* These refer to the licence which can be obtained of the authorities, and is of three kinds, *sang, tsoong,* and *shia,* according to a scale of charges, beginning with a thousand taels. This licence adds to the respectability of the firm, but is not absolutely necessary.

It is to be observed that very often none of the goods in a large warehouse belong to the owner of the premises, who merely lodges the dealers, and derives a certain profit from the sale of the goods placed in his safe keeping. There are various terms by which the places of business, manufacture, or sale are jealously distinguished. There is the *hong,* which can only sell goods by wholesale, according to the rules of the company to which it belongs. There is the *poa* or *tien,* used for retail dealers and manufacturers in general. The *t'sai,* or studio, is confined to comb-shops, boot and shoe makers, stationers, &c. Ink, incense, drug, and first-class tobacco shops, with powder-factories, are called *chuh.* This term is, however, only properly applied to public offices. *T'aung* or hall is applied to book-stores and scroll-shops. Italian-warehouses are called *yuen,* or gardens, in which the spices sold are supposed to grow. Oil-shops and mills for grinding corn, are called *fauny.* Tea-shops, cooking-houses, confectioners and eating-houses in general, are spoken of as *quan,* and are further distinguished as *sch, shin, yuen,* &c. Tea-houses are very fond of the word *c'heun,* or fountain, amplified with the terms clear, golden, dewy, bubbling, perfumed, &c. In all these instances we see the play of an imaginative type of mind, tending to a profuse employment of pleasing metaphor and symbol.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1867.		1866.	
	Day. Max.	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*
Dec. 24	59	38	56	42
„ 25	59	43	52	38
„ 26	61	41	52	38
„ 27	54	45	60	48
„ 28	40	37	58	50
„ 29	41	35	60	52
„ 30	42	36	56	48

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	*ft. in.*				° ′	°
Dec. 21 H.W.	9.24	18.04	S.WbyS.	2	m	30.10	50
„ 21 L.W.	4.20	12.05	S.WbyW	1	b	30.06	57
„ 22 H.W.	10.42	19.10	N. N. E.	3	b	30.27	53
„ 22 L.W.	5.35	12.10	N.EbyN	2	c	30.29	51
„ 23 L.W.	6.28	12.04	Z	0	f	30.30	44
„ 23 H.W.	11.15	20.01	N. N. E.	1	b	30.33	51
„ 24 L.W.	7.18	11.09	North	1	f	30.29	38
„ 24 H.W.	11.57	20.08	Z	0	b	30.26	40
„ 25 L.W.	7.48	11.08	„	0	f	30.21	43
„ 25 H.W.	0.13	20.08	W. N. N.	2	b	30.19	55
„ 26 L.W.	8.26	11.08	S.E byS.	3	f	30.18	49
„ 26 H.W.	0.38	20.11	South	4	b	30.13	58
„ 27 L.W.	9.20	11.07	W. N. N.	3	f	30.19	53
„ 27 H.W.	1.35	20.11	NW byN	5	f	30.19	15

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Aden," from Hongkong, Messrs. McIlwraith, Ure, Pistrowaski, Careen, Hakien, Cadivalleder, Bernard, Gale, Yokoyama Ybeina, Osaki, and 35 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Ganges" for Hongkong,—Mrs. Love and child, Miss Major, Messrs. Brown, Cheverton, Grant, Lieuts. Warden, Mayne, Gray, and Sergt. Danford. Per "Nanzing" for Tientsin, Mr. Alabaster. Per Str. "Dupleix," for Hongkong, &c.,—Revd. Father Hypolite, Lieut. Biard, Messrs. E. A. Dugléré, Lopes and servant. F. Drayer, G. Crichton and servant, C. Raffard, J. Fens, Lobnitz, Tavet and 4 Chinamen.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..	20	20	18½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	31	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation..	$125	old 125	131	12 p.c.
Do.	125	new 125	120	
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	55	„
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	„
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	900	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,..	50	50	0.75	„
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	„
China Fire Insurance Co. ..	5,000	500	625	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co..	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels;*—Six Months, *Six Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;—all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael:*—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			268,987.28	196.68	3.09	269,186.95	2,925.33	329.20	22,211.97	4,055.59	1,240.63	8,604.13	17,068.83	56,525.68
Glenaros	Dec. 24	London	4,056.69	..	..	4,056.69	370.19	..	951.85	537.74	106.68	353.24	448.25	2,798.95
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	273,043.97	196.68	3.09	273,243.64	3,295.52	329.20	23,163.82	4,593.33	1,347.31	9,077.37	17,517.08	59,324.63

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	34,024.86	5,823.90	427.33	2,945.88	7,605.50	8,722.19	59,250.51
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	34,024.86	5,823.90	427.33	2,945.88	7,605.50	8,722.19	59,250.51

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,134.44	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	2,859.66
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,134.44	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	2,859.66

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	21673	6288	301	436	28698	4588	33286
	2103	287	..	..	2390	..	2390
Total	23776	6575	301	436	31088	4588	35676

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		149.90	..	290.00	9,927.75	..	..	4,862.45	..	..	15,268.60
Prince Kung	Dec. 21	..	..	..	28.50	..	..	..	..	..	28.50
Fusi-Yama	" 22	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	75.00
Island Queen	" 23	..	..	..	60.70	..	..	..	..	..	60.70
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		149.90	..	290.00	10,091.95	..	..	4,862.45	..	..	15,532.80

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21st, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1067½	85.00	15	18.00	7	8.40	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	1067.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1067½	1067.50	15	18.00	7	8.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	13	13.00	98	117.60	65	78.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	55	55.00	19	19.00	19½	19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32.00	..	..	125½	125.50
Patna	2	2.40	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9.60	..	..	8	9.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	57.40	19	19.00	20½	20.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	41.60	..	..	136½	138.70

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The Mail of the 11th November arrived on the evening of the 29th, bringing telegrams to the 22nd November. The accounts of Tea and Silk may be considered slightly more favourable. This being the festive season commercial matters have been moderately quiet. The Chinese will only do a very limited business in goods on the spot, until after the commencement of their new year, there has however been some activity in parcels to arrive. There have been no arrivals with general cargo. From Cardiff the *Ernst* and *Maria* with coals came in on the 29th, and one small vessel from Formosa also with coal. There are about 40 sailing craft in harbour. The approach of Chinese New Year depresses business, all energies being concentrated on settling for past tranactions, on the 25th instant, rather than entering on new ones.

GREY GOODS.—A fair business has been done since last report, at declining rates, and prices for GREY SHIRTINGS on the spot show a fall of 5 cts. per piece, with a very small enquiry. Shirtings to arrive have changed hands to a considerable extent at a decline on last rates—to-day's quotation for 8.4 lbs. Eagle chop, to be delivered after China New Year, being Tls. 2.30 per piece. The transactions reported in T-CLOTHS are very limited.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The low scale of prices has tempted buyers, and a fair business has resulted at the prices named below.

WOOLLENS.—A few sales of figured Orleans are reported at a further fall in price. In other kinds there is no change of interest.

COALS.—Since last report arrivals have been *Alcyone* with 500 tons from Keelung also *Ernst* and *Maria* with 370 tons Cardiff to order.

Prices for all descriptions are quite nominal and transactions are unimportant :—

Cardiff,	per ton	.....	Tls. 13.00	from ship.
English	,,	.....	,, 12.00	,,
Anthracite	,,	.....	,, 14.00	,,
Sydney	,,	.....	,, 9.50	,,
Japan	,,	.....	,, 6.50	,,
Formosa	,,	.....	,, 5.50	,,

LAND AND HOUSES.—The Shanghai Wharf Company has been sold to H.B.M Government, as a naval yard, for Tls. 25,000.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.50 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.0.5 to		2.1.0
8¼ to 8¼ lbs.	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2.3.5
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.6.5 ,,		2.9.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	..... ,,		.....
56 Reed	,,	2.1.5 ,,		2.2.6
60 ,,	,,	2.3.0 ,,		.....
64 ,,	,,	2.3.5 ,,		2.4.5
66 ,,	,,	2.5.0 ,,		2.5.2
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0 ,,		4.1.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds...	,,	..... ,,		.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	..... ,,		.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds....	,,	3.7.0 ,,		4.7.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.5.5 ,,		2.1.0
8 to 8¾ lbs.	,,	2.4.5 ,,		2.7.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	℔ doz.	0.7.0 ,,		.....
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.3.0 ,,		.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.5 ,,		2.4.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.5 ,,		2.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.9.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.7.0 ,,		5.5.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.7.5 ,,		2.0.0
Blue	,,	1.6.5 ,,		1.7.5
Brown	,,	2.4.0 ,,		.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.....	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.1 ,,		0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1 ,,		0.2.3
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5 ,,		0.1.7
26 in.	,,	0.2.4 ,,		0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S. 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0 ,,		.....
S S	,,	11.5.0 ,,		12.5.0
S S S	,,	10.0.0 ,,		11.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	6.8.0 ,,		6.9.0
Assorted	,,	6.8.0 ,,		7.0.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.5.0 ,,		12.7.5
CAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds....	,,	5.0.0 ,,		9.5.0
CAPE LUSTHES	,,	4.5.0 ,,		5.2.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	3.0.5 ,,		3.4.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0 ,,		4.0.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	3.1.0 ,,		3.2.0
Hoop	,,	2.7.0 ,,		2.8.0
Flat and Round	,,	2.8.0 ,,		3.0.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.0.0 to		5.2.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	6.0.0 ,,		6.5.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0 ,,		.....
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.2.0 ,,		.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.0.0 ,,		3.6.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.3.0 ,,		5.6.0
White	,,	8.2.0 ,,		8.5.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		2.7.0 ,,		3.0.0
Singapore	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.4.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.5.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.0.0 ,,		4.4.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.0
6 a 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.9.0 ,,		2.1.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0 ,,		3.4.0
Malabar	,,	11.0.0 ,,		12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang ...	,,	0.8.0 ,,		0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0 ,,		1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	18.2.0 ,,		18.5.0
Malacca	,,	18.7.0 ,,		18.8.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon ...	,,	..... ,,		.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	..... ,,		.....
good to finest white	,,	..... ,,		.....
Saigon	,,	..... ,,		.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	..... ,,		.....
good to fine	,,	..... ,,		.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.5.0
Formosa	,,	2.5.0 ,,		3.0.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	2.9.0 ,,		3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.2.0
Swatow	,,	2.7.5 ,,		2.8.5
Canton	,,	2.8.0 ,,		3.3.0
Manila	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.8.0
White, common to fair...	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0 ,,		5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0 ,,		6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	12.7.5 ,,		.....
American Anthracite	,,	15.5.0 ,,		.....
Sydney	,,	9.7.5 ,,		.....
Japan	,,	7.0.0 ,,		.....

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—The news by the mail is not very favourable for the class of teas now on offer, and this, coupled with the interruption to business caused by the holidays has quite stopped business, only one settlement being reported, a Ningchow at Tls. 19, being about a tael cheaper than last mail's purchases. There are about 10,000 chests on the market. The *Glenaros* and *Chanticleer* have sailed for London.

GREEN TEAS.—There has been rather more doing in these kinds, though little enough as compared with recent mails. The settlements are 3,100 ½-chests Moyune at Tls. 36⅞ *a* 43½, 3,000 ½-chests Fychow at Tls. 27 *a* 35, 1,500 chests Tonkai at Tls. 44 and 700 chests Pingauey at Tls. 33. About one-third of these are for England. Prices may be quoted as before; finest teas, from their scarcity, commanding slightly better rates. The stock is called 23,000 packages.

SILK.—One or two small runs of Haineen are reported as having been settled at Tls. 440 for No. 1, and 10 bales No. 2, at Tls. 415. 40 *a* 50 bales thrown silk have been settled at Tls. 455 *a* 465; and 50 *a* 60 bales Tsatlees at a rate which has not transpired Arrivals are coming in from the country at the rate of 50 bales per diem, and 100 bales per diem are expected next week, so that our stock will be amply replenished for the mail. Unfortunately telegraphic accounts from Europe are considered slightly more favorable, so no decline in value can be looked for, especially as there is an easier feeling about exchange.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The week which succeeded the departure of the mail has been a week without any business, and that there is nothing to report in the Exchange market.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10½d.	per Tael
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0½d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 1½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.67½.	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.70	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 302 per 100 Taels,	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 300 *a* 301 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		28 ,, ,,	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.5 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight,

BAR SILVER.—111 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.5.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75.8.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

VESSELS LOADING FOR SHANGHAI.

At London.—"White Adder."
"Min."
"City of Aberdeen."
"Gossamer."
"Leander."
"Argonaut."
At Liverpool.—"Adriana Petronella."
At Glasgow.—"Forward-Ho," via L'pool.

FREIGHT.

To Shanghai—40s. weight, 45s. measurement. COALS—From the Tyne per keel £56. or £2. 15s. per ton.

Newcastle, N.S.W.—49s.

TO ARRIVE.

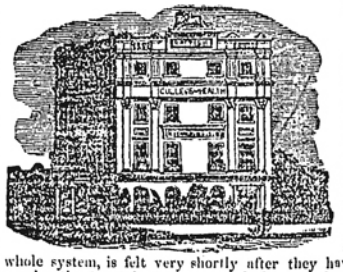
SAILED FROM		DATE. 1867.
Cardiff.....	"Cissy,"	Mar. 8,
	"Peter Rohland,"	July 10,
	"Sarah March,"	,, 31,
	"J. L. D'mock,"	Aug. 4,
	"Isabella Ridley,"	,, 9,
	"Gazelle,"	,, 19,
	"F. Reck,"	,, 20,
	"George Shotton,"	,, 21,
	"Mary Francis,"	Oct. 3,
	"General Havelock,"	,, 4,
	"Phœnix,"	,, 6, from [Milford.
	"Spirit of the North,"	Oct. 25,
	"Adelina,"	,, 26,
	"Eleanor Wood,"	for Chefoo.
	"Challenger,"	for Chefoo.
Hamburgh ...	"Hugo and Otto,"	May —,
	"Saturnus,"	Oct. 1,
	"Pallas,"	,, 16,
London	"Talbot,"	July 2,
	"Durham,"	Aug. 16,
	"Shakspeare,"	
	"Sir Jamsetjee Family,"	,, 24,
	"Spindrift,"	Sept. 13,
	"Devana,"	,, 28,
	"Lahlos,"	
	"Elizabeth A. Oliver,"	Oct. 5,
	"Taeping,"	,, 8,
	"Aurora Australis,"	,, 16,
	"Maitland,"	Nov. 5.
	"Taitsing."	,, 8,
	"Dilkhoosh,"	,, 9,
Liverpool.....	"Ariel."	
	"Dagmar,"	May 23,
	"Cissy Nelson,"	June 6,
	"Lorton,"	Aug. 10,
	"Mermaid,"	
	"Emily Flinn,"	Sept. 9,
	"Leon Crespo,"	,, 10,
	"Magellan,"	Oct. 11,
	"Ajax," (s.)	,, 16,
Newcastle, N.S.W.—		
	"Western Empire,"	Sept, 26,
	"Bessie Simmons,"	,, 28,
	"Moral,"	Oct. 13,
Newport.....	"Prince of Wales,"	May 7,
	"White Eagle,"	
Penarth	"Devonshire,"	Aug. 3,
	"Alexander,"	,, 17,
	"Isabella,"	,, 20,
	"Andreas,"	Sept. 4,
	"Esperanza,"	
	"Robin Hood,"	Nov. 1,
Shields	"Frank Shaw,"	Jan. 22,
	"Nazarine,"	June 5,
	"Tavistock,"	July 8,
	"Gateshead,"	Aug. 9,
	"Vanguard,"	Oct. 16,
	"Kingsdown,"	,, 16,
	"Tynedale,"	,, 17,
	"Hope,"	,, 28,
Swansea	"Aunt Lizzie,"	July 30,
Sunderland...	"Sydenham,"	Mar. 24,
	"Charmian,"	Oct. 29,
	"Alexander,"	,, 29,

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

Whinfell, Nov. 9.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINE (Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON'S system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

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OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

THESE preparations are perfect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1862 & 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15mu 2514 March 16th, 1867.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL's.

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufacture of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1868 2044.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

29no-68 1231 Shanghai, 30th Nov. 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30jn-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

BURROW'S GLASSES.

BINOCULARS FOR SEA OR FIELD

LIGHT MOUNTS FOR INDIA.

NAVAL OFFICERS

MILITARY OFFICERS

RIFLEMEN and

DEER STALKERS USE

BURROW'S GLASSES, MALVERN.

INDIA MOUNTS, £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. ALUMINIUM £10. 10s., £14. 14s., and £18. 18s.

Illustrated Catalogues.

ADDRESS, WITH REMITTANCE:

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND;

Or order through SMITH, ELDER & Co., and GRINDLAY & Co.

*** See Name and Address on the Glasses.

No. 1. MAGENTA.

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, *6d.* Large bottles, *1s. 6d.* each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London. Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department

o-a-f 442 10ma 11th Augt, 1867.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. de San & Em. Dietz,

Commission Merchants,

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

SUPPLY

IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

21ma-68 1528 December 24th, 1867.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

A. ELLISSEN & Co.

IN THE MATTER of a Deed of Arrangement, dated the 30th day of June, 1865, made between Adolf Ellissen of No. 4, Cullum Street, in the city of London, Merchant, and of Coventry, in the County of Warwick, Cotton Spinner, and Gustav Ellissen, then residing at No. 28, Maida Hill, West, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Hongkong, China, Merchant, the said Adolf Ellissen, carrying on business in London as a Merchant, alone, under the style or firm of "A. Ellissen & Co.," and at Coventry aforesaid, as a Cotton Spinner, alone, in his own name, and the said Adolf Ellissen, and Gustav Ellissen carrying on business in a Co-partnership at Hongkong, and Shanghai in China, under the name, style or firm of "A. Ellissen & Co.," and which said Adolf Ellissen and Gustav Ellissen were thereinafter designated as the Debtors of the first part, Roger Swyer Tomlin, of No. 1, Bank Buildings, in the city of London, Gentleman, William Burrows, of Great St Helen's in the same city, Merchant, and William Moates, of 19, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street, in the city of London Accountant, thereinafter designated "the Inspectors" of the second part, and the several persons, Companies, and Co-partnership Firms who at the date thereof were respectively Creditors of the Debtors, or either of them, thereinafter designated "the Creditors" of the third part, registered in the Court of Bankruptcy pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, the Twenty eighth day of July, 1865, whereby the said Debtors assigned all their joint and several estates and effects, as well in Great Britain and China as elsewhere, to the Inspectors for the time being of their Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that such of the Creditors of the said Adolf Ellissen and Gustav Ellissen either jointly or separately as have not yet sent in and proved their debts, claims or demands to the satisfaction of the said Inspectors, and have not yet executed or assented in writing the said Deed of Arrangement (which now lies at the Offices, of us, the undersigned Messieurs Flux, Argles & Rowlins, No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street in the city of London, Solicitors) are hereby required to do so on or before the tenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit thereof. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that after the said tenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the said Inspectors will proceed to distribute the assets which have come to their hands under the said Deed of Arrangement arising from the said joint and separate estates of the said Adolf Ellissen and Gustav Ellissen, among the Creditors entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands for which the said deed shall then be executed or assented thereto, and the particulars of whose debts, claims or demands shall have been forwarded to the said Inspectors and proved to their satisfaction and duly allowed by them.

And the Inspectors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demand they shall not then have had Notice, or of which no particulars shall have been furnished, or which having been disputed by the said Inspectors shall not have been duly verified by Affidavit or Declaration in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, for proof of debts, and allowed as claims against the said estates of the said Adolf Ellissen and Gustav Ellissen.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1867.

FLUX, ARGLES & RAWLINS,
1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London,
Solicitors for the said Inspectors.

7ja 1518

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 24	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Dec. 23	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	209	George	Ningpo & Fuchau	... 23		Chinese Government
... 24	Ann	Prus sch	142	Petersen	Nagasaki	... 14	General	Glover and Co
... 24	Skjold	Dan bg	194	Jansen	Iloilo	Oct. 31	Sugar	Turner and Co
... 24	Mountain Ash	Br baq	437		Amoy	Nov. 24	General	Textor and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec. 24	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 25	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Ningpo and Ports	... 24	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 25	Norfolk	Br, sch	264	Cowan	Nagasaki	... 24	do	Glover and Co
... 25	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	... 22	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 26	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 25	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 26	Aurora	Br bg	227		Hakodadi	... 6	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Forest Belle	Am baq	380	Bryant	Fuchau	... 10	Poles	Russell and Co
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Alcyone	Br baq	371	Brown	Keelung	... 13	Coals	Forbes and Co
... 28	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	... 25	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	... 25	do	Glover and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 27	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Courier	Russ str	490	Christensen	Nagasaki	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Ernst & Maria	Bre baq	320	Gennerich	Cardiff	Aug. 10	Coals	Order
... 29	Alma	Prus baq	306	Martin	Fuchau	Dec. 14	Poles	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 19	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 21	Mails, etc.	P. O. & Co
... 30	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 29	General	Russell and Co
... 30	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow and Ports	... 27	do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec. 21	John C. Munro	Br sh	612	Banister	Hongkong	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 21	Cadiz	Br str	481	Hopkins	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 21	John Banks	Br sh	680	Waters	New York	Tea	Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 25	Gauges	Br str	742	Cates	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 25	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 25	Pan-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 25	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Taku	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 25	Fuji-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	General	Glover and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo		Russell and Co
... 25	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 26	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 26	Benares	Br sh	679	Roberts	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Dispatch	Am baq	178	Halby	Nagasaki	General	Frazar and Co
... 26	Kjobenhavn	Dan baq	378	Holm	Hakodadi	do	Bull, Purdon and Co
... 27	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 27	Peterborough	Br baq	560	Orchard	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 77	Chillingham	Br sh	452	Dunn	Hiogo	Part of Original, etc.	Hall & Holtz
... 28	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Sawo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong		Augustine Heard and Co
... 28	Midnight	Am sh	835	Brock	Hongkong	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 29	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 29	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 29	Beemah	Br sh	887	Wakeham	Fuchau	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 29	Fromm	Ham sch	216	Lützens	Amoy	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 29	Julia Ann	Br baq	456	Baker	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Anna Kimball	Am sh	932	Williams	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Willy	Bre baq	270	Bohkar	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 30	Chanticleer	Br baq	392	Purdy	London	Tea, etc.	Glover and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 c	Achilles	Bolling	Bre baq	250	Dec 17	Iloilo	Eduard Schellhass and Co		Ft or Ch
8 p	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
9 p	Alma	Martin	Prus baq	306	Dec 29	Fuchau	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 s	Anna	Petersen	Prus sch	142	Dec 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 s	Anita	Aitkins	Br baq	348	Dec 19	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 c	Annie Brighton	MacDougell	Br baq	421	Dec 11	Newport	Olyphant and Co		
7 p	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	Dec 18	Nagasaki	Holliday, Wise and Co		
7 s	Assyrian	Mearns	Br sh	505	Dec 13	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
G W	Aurora	Lessing	Br bg	227	Dec 20	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 p	Clio	Cargill	Br sch	130	Dec 23	Pagan Island	Master		
8 s	Coursor	Dickey	Am baq	495	Dec 22	Sydney	Russell and Co		
1 c	Ernst & Maria	Gennerick	Bre baq	350	Dec 29	Cardiff	Order		
1 p	Forest Belle	Bryant	Am baq	380	Dec 27	Fuchau	Russell and Co		
6 s	Gnam	Page	Br bg	290	Nov 18	Rio de Janeiro	Olyphant and Co		
3 c	Harlaw	Phillips	Br sh	894	Nov 18	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
U W	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	Dec 7	Newcastle	P. & O. Co		
7 c	Hindoostan	Laughton	Br baq	479	Dec 6	Newcastle	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Homer	Rodgers	Br baq	538	Nov 21	Fuchau	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
3 s	James Shepherd	Jean	Br sh	853	Dec 6	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
2 s	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br sch	341	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
S W	Ladye Love	Gladstone	Br baq	491	Dec 23	Newport	Order		
2 c	Lansdowne	Spowatt	Br sh	715	Dec 14	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
2 c	Marie & Helene	Carnkes	Bre baq	225	Dec 16	Iloilo	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Amoy	To-day
7 s	Mary	Townsend	Am sh	1139	Dec 6	Cardiff	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	Early
1 c	Mountain Ash		Br baq	437	Dec 21	Amoy	Textor and Co		
G W	Nabob	Cobb	Am baq	530	Dec 23	Hakodadi	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Norfolk	Cowan	Br sch	264	Dec 25	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
A H W	Ocean Home	Spence	Br sh	596	Dec 23	Cardiff	Order		
3 p	Royal Diadem	Thomas	Br baq	474	Nov 30	Swansea	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
8 p	Salacia		Br baq	424	Oct 11	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
7 p	Siam	Thorndike	Bre baq	354	Sept 13	Newchwang	Master		
1 p	Simoda	Crowell	Am sh	650	Dec 10	Fuchau	Olyphant and Co		
7 c	Skjold	Jansen	Dan bg	194	Dec 24	Iloilo	Turner and Co		
O D	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 s	St. Helena	Bello	Dut bg	176	Dec 13	Keelung	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
O D	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Ta Lee	Davey	Br sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
1 c	Virgilia	Souwer	Br baq	512	Nov 18	Newport	Little and Co	New York	Early
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
2 p	Western Chief	Hill	Br sh	750	Dec 13	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	London	Early
	40 Vessels								

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Dec 29	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	Early
4 p	Coila	Grange	Br str	435	Dec 25	Ningpo & Ports	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
O U L	Confucius	Marscills	Chi str	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Courier	Christensen	Russ str	490	Dec 29	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
7 p	Feeyuen	McCauslin	Am str	229	Nov 24	Fuchau			
7 s	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Dec 11	Hankow	Russell and Co		
F W	Manchu	Clark	Br str	803	Nov 26	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
S S N D	Miaca	Sutherland	Br str	303	Dec 18	T'tsin v. Chefoo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 s	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Dec 22	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
6 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Dec 20	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Dec 28	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	1st proximo
G W	Rona	Hutchison	Br str	784	Dec 29	Hankow & Ports	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	1st proximo
7 s	Shanso	Friend	Am str	561	Dec 2	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
D G	Szechuen	Bisbee	Am str	554	Dec 12	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
1 s	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	Dec 8	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		Laid up
D G	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Vulcan		Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Tonkadoo	Waratah	Robsin	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau			
7 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	209	Dec 24	Ningpo & Fuchau	Chinese Government		
8 p	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176			Chinese Government		
S S N D	Ying-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	Dec 13	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co		
	22 Steamers								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L L	Euxine		British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII		British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Hodgeton	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCauslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 s	Pearl	.....	Ross	H. M. S.	17	400	275	Nov 11	Nagasaki
2 s	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
2 c	Forfait	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 21	
O D	Vineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	400	360	Nov 12	Nagasaki
5 s	Ashuelot	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 10	Tientsin

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary

The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—

S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L: Outside Limit.

WHARVES.

O U L —Outside upper limits..... Tonkadoo
M D —Muirhead's Dock..... Tonkadoo
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf..... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf..... 2 s
K W —Kroes Wharf ..... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings..... 3 s
S S N Co. W—Wharf Hongque..... 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf..... 5 s
O D —Old Dock..... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf..... 7 s
T J —Trautmann's Jetty..... 7 s
U W —Union Wharf..... 7 s
N B D —Nicholson & Boyd's Dock ..... 7 p
F W —Farnham's Wharf..... 7 s
D G —Dent and Co.'s Godowns ..... 8 s
G L J —Gibb Livingston and Co.'s Jetty..... 9 s
S W —Shanghai Wharf..... 9 p
S S N D—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock.
O L L —Outside lower limits.

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